IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
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THE Bombay Gazette.

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No. 55,935—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 2-19 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
26th Apl.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
17th "	PERSIA	8000		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
31st "	MANTUA	11000		
7th June	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	ARABIA	8000		
21st "	DELTA	8000	MOREA	11000
28th "	INDIA	8000		
5th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	12000
9th "	PERSIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000		
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on the day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on Wednesday, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and return tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Caledonien	4120	Fabre	7th May, 1913.
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	4th June, 1913.
"Ville de La Ciotat"	6378	Lafont	2nd July, 1913.
Nera	5685	Cousiz	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES.

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. „	891	743	405
To London (single) .. „	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. „	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

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H. WILLIAMS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI AND VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	May 15, 1913
Sardegna	5255	A. Muzio	June 15, 1913
Sicilia	5229	D. Maganzini	July 15, 1913

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350		Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from.....	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port en route

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND KOBE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	4050	G. Belsito	May 22, 1913
Capri	4196	E. Portunato	June 22, 1913

SALOON FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; to KOBE, Rs. 250; DECK FARES to SINGAPORE, Rs. 45; and to KOBE, Rs. 70.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 24th April.	9 a.m.	† C. M.
Lhasa	2184	Friday 25th April	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Linga	1185	Mon. 28th April,	11 a.m.	* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Palitana," 2,998, tons, on Thursday the 24th April, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 1st May.
*Palamcotta	3413	„ 15th „
†Lindula	3358	„ 29th „
*Pentakota	3418	„ 12th June.

†Calls at Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

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Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
23rd April, 1913.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	5th May
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	18th „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	5th June
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	15th „
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	19th „
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	17th „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th „
Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th „
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th „
Elysia	6368	J. Coverley ..	11th Nov

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez .. .. Rs.	413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... „	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool „	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... „	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... „	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..... „	605	957
Bombay to New York .... „	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... „	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and expreienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

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Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
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Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Hartbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up .. Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... „ „ 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits.... „ „ 627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

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Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
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THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ..... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

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CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	„	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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S. UJIYE,

Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
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Possession of a large service of table silver and electro plated ware would lend an impression of variety, but

HAWKES CUT GLASS

will add DIVERSITY to VARIETY in the decoration of the table.

No hostess is content with the fact that the meals in her home are well cooked: she will show watchful concern that they are well served, and she will appreciate also the knowledge that dainty table equipment and skillful service does much to enhance the enjoyment of the fare provided. Its dissimilitude to silver and electro-plated ware gives Hawkes Cut Glass exquisite tonal brilliancy and refined distinction.

Hawkes Cut Glass is cut from the solid blank mass, the colour is pure flawless white, the cutting delicate, daring and clean, the decoration restrained by taste. Hawkes Cut Glass possesses the index of refraction and dispersive power comparable with those of the pure white diamond.

Hawkes Cut Glass cannot be misunderstood from any other thing: it is real.

We have a select supply of Hawkes Cut Glass and those who are attracted by artistic table service or seeking distinctive gifts will view the designs we hold with special interest.

SOLE AGENTS,

HAWKES CUT GLASS

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

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PAID UP ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

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W. M. ANDERSON,
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L. COMBE.
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERV FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

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Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
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Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o „ „	
Chester	125o „ „	
Devoe's	125o „ „	
Monkey	125o „ „	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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RETAIL AGENTS FOR BOMBAY:

MESSRS. E. M. CHINOY & CO., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS | SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY | LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KARACHI.

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CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
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NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and a large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATION.

SHIPPERS of cargo per s. s. "BANCA" are hereby informed that a General Average has been declared in connection with the fire which took place on board on the night of the 18th instant. The damaged bales will be sorted and surveyed near the Carnac Bunder and disposed of by AUCTION in due course for the benefit of all concerned. The General Average Deposits on undamaged cargo will be collected from consignees at port of delivery.

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Co.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1913, between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 13th April 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The New Share Certificates will be exchanged on presentation of the old ones.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1913.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Ten per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1913, between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

The New Share Certificates will be exchanged on presentation of the old ones.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1913.

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Five per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1913, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1913.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Twenty per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1913, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1913.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Five per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 31st December, 1912, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1913, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1913, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 18th April, 1913.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS AT DELHI.
KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. L. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. No. 5 Dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ltd., Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY NIGHT,
6-30, 8-30, and 10.

WHETHER
You want to be
AMUSED OR AMAZED
COME and SEE
TIGRIS,
It is the talk of the Town.
At 6-30 and 10,
RIEDL BROTHERS
In their great acrobatic performance.

CINEMA DE PARIS,

CORNER OF GRANT ROAD.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THURSDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1913.
OF
WILD ROSE: FRIDAY.
AMERICA'S MOST DARING SHOOTING
Challenge Champions
In their celebrated hair raising Act.
FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
MISS FLOSSIE JEFFREYS,
Australia's Champion Club Swinger.
FRED PAGE'S TYCOON
TROUPE OF PERFORMING DOGS.
THIS COLOSSAL BILL OF VARIETIES in Conjunction with
OUR GRAND CINEMA PICTURES.
THURSDAY, ONE SHOW—6-30 to 8-30 P. M.
FRIDAY, TWO SHOWS—7 to 9 & 10 to 12 P.M.
SATURDAY, ONE SHOW—6-30 to 8-30 P. M.
SUNDAY, TWO SHOWS—7 to 9 & 10 to 12 P.M.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

CINEMA DE LUXE,

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE "TIVOLI" OF THE EAST.
TO-NIGHT, ONE SHOW ONLY
6-30 to 8-30.
10 O'clock SHOW AT THE "ALCAZAR."
NAT CLIFFORD
IN HIS LATEST "HITS."
MELROSE & FRANKLIN
England's Premier Comedy Duo.
DOT AND CYN
In their Musical Duologue.
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.
Our 10 o'clock Show TO-NIGHT will be at
THE "ALCAZAR."
2 minutes from Cinema de Luxe
1 minute from Maidania.
OUR PROGRAMME WILL BE GIVEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ALCAZAR'S.
LOOK OUT ON SATURDAY
THE MELBOURNE'S
Military and Comedy Sketch Artistes from South Africa.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

THE "ALCAZAR,"

EDWARDES THEATRE, KALBADEVI.
1 MINUTE'S WALK from MAIDANIA.
Twice Nightly at 6-30 and 10.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE BIGGEST NOVELTY THAT HAS EVER BEEN SEEN IN THE EAST.
MDLLE LYGIE
MDLLE. LYGIE
THE QUEEN OF LIGHT.
SIR MARK ANTON
IN
CHASING THE BURGLAR
Followed by Sir Mark's Impersonations of
A MUSIC HALL COMPANY.
AUGMENTED BY OUR PICTURES.
COMPLETE CHANGE TO-NIGHT.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION
TO-NIGHT At 10 P.M.
AND
EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY.
The whole programme from the Cinema de Luxe will be presented in conjunction with the "ALCAZAR" programme including
NAT CLIFFORD
IN HIS LATEST "HITS."
MISS DOT CAREY.
NO ADVANCE ON OUR PRICES.

MAHABLESHWAR POLO TOURNAMENT.

TO COMMENCE ON SATURDAY, MAY, 3RD.
ENTRIES CLOSE on SUNDAY, April 27th.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

10TH and 12TH MAY, 1913.
OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRIES CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, April 30th, and 2nd ENTRIES on SATURDAY, May 3rd.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Commencing SATURDAY, 19th April 1913
SEE OUR 3
GRAND STAR FILMS
1.—THE INNER MIND.
2.—THE THREE DAUGHTERS OF WEST
3.—HIS MOTHER
PRICES AS USUAL, Re. 1, and Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
TIME.
FIRST SHOW ... ... 7 to 8-30 p.m.
SECOND SHOW ... ... 9 to 10-30 p.m.
THIRD SHOW ... ... 11 to 12-30 p.m.
MATINEES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS from 5-45 p.m. to 6-45 p.m.
GRAND PRIZES ARE GIVEN AWAY EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY DURING THE MATINEES AND FIRST SHOW.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge, Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

OWING TO PRESSURE OF WORK.

NIGHT SHIFT WANTED.

AT ONCE
FOR THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
LIMITED.

20 First Class COMPOSITORS.
12 " " MACHINEMEN.
Hours—8 P. M. to 4 A. M.

Apply at once to
ROBERT HILL,
General Manager and Secretary,
"Bombay Gazette," Limited.
Homjee Street.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grtatan Geary Rs. 5. Apply the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL LAMPS, Cables, Fans and Accessories.—OOMEDRAM JEEWABHAI & CO., Bankers and Government Contractors, Kalbedevi Road, Installation undertaken at moderate rates. All matesarils stocked.

EXPERT BAZAAR SALESMAN REQUIRED, by Important European Company. Thorough practical experience absolutely essential. Must furnish guarantee. Apply stating qualifications, age, salary expected, when available to "BAZAAR SALESMAN," P. O. Box 333, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Gem Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.)

TO LET—LARGE and AIRY ROOMS suitable for office on first floors of a building in Armenian Lane, Fort. For particulars, apply box No. 2143 care of this paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10 Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED a person well acquainted with the MANUFACTURE of CEMENT.—Apply sharp, box No. 2144 care of this paper.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE GREATEST PROBLEM OF LIFE

is how to keep it thoroughly fit and well and to attain the highest pitch of happiness. To make life and work a pleasure, it is of absolute necessity that the system should be so kept as to meet the demands made upon it. Are you aware of this?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

have at last solved the greatest problems by providing a food tonic of prompt and sure results with a definite specific action on blood and nerves. They bring youth and strength back and keep the whole organism strong up to the pitch of perfect health.

PRICE.—Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

Vaidya Shastri,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jmnagar Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges(either sex)superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c.,when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on BritishGovt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
THE LEAP TO DEATH.
A STORY RICH IN SENSATION AND UNIQUE EPISODES.
Photographically Superb, Charming and Heart-moving.
3 DELIGHTFUL COMICS
1. THE WRONG FLAT.
2. MATRIMONIAL SHOES.
3. THE BRAIN SERUM INJECTOR.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft 'shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

FEVER AND AGUE ARE THE MOST DEADLY MENACE TO HEALTH IN THE PAST.
TAKE
AGUE BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS. FEVER.
Price Re. 1 each.
BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., Rs. 1-8 each.
BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.
BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc.., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.
OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR BOMBAY.

IN THE PRESS PRICE Rs. 5.
THE
Bombay Gazette.
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
THIRD EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT BOMBAY.
1913

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

WANTED.—A CLERK, to fill up a vacancy on the permanent Establishment of the Undersigned's Office on Rs. 20 to start with.

Men possessing necessary qualifications and who have passed the requisite educational test will be preferred and should apply before the end of this month.

D. R. SATARAWALA,
Executive Engineer, East Khandesh.
Camp Jamner, 20th April, 1913.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A MUKADUM Machine Minder. One able to speak English. Good salary to the right man. Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 945, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—12 GOOD JOBBING COMPOSITORS, required at once. Must be able to read English. Good salary to the right man. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street, Fort.

WANTED.—An English gentleman would like to take up RESIDENCE with European couple as paying guest. Terms moderate, and Fort preferred. Write to Box No. 943, care of "Bombay Gazette."

A EURASIAN MACHINE MINDER for night work required at once. Must be competent to take charge of the printing of a newspaper. Write, giving full particulars, salary required, etc., to Box No. 929, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Set of BOXING GLOVES and a FOOTBALL Preferably second-hand. Must be cheap. Write, giving full particulars, to Box No. 944, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—By Englishman, FURNISHED BUNGALOW or FLAT, on Woodhouse Road or Colaba. Apply Box No. 921, care of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED 20 BOYS FOR SALE of Newspapers. Apply MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—An Honest and Experienced BILL COLLECTOR, who can give a security of Rs. 500. Apply, with copies of certificates, MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette," Homji Street.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY TWELVE EXPERIENCED BOOK-BINDERS. Apply MANAGER, The Bombay Gazette.

WANTED to advance immediately Rs. 30 to 40 thousand on property, reasonable interest, brokers need not apply, write to Box No. 923, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—TWO ENGLISH GENTLEMEN to join two others in a Chummerie. For further particulars, apply to Box No. 916, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—THREE FLATS, Pinto Mansion, Sussex Road, Byculla. Rent, Rs. 60, 55 and 50. Apply within.

TO BE LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bedroom with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bathrooms, Shower, and W.C. Use of Dining-room etc Overlooking sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box N. 928, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill, overlooking sea, fitted with up to date requirements. Apply Box No. 926, care of this Paper.

AIRY FLAT, Facing Apollo Piers Fittings up-to-date. Apply Box No. 930, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, beautifully furnished with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 931, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FLAT, on the Cooperage, 4 Rooms, a Bath Room, Servants' Quarters, etc., and fitted with Electric Light, Fans, etc. Apply Box No. 927, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO by Collard and Collard of London. In first rate condition. Price Rs. 345. Apply to Box No. 917, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—As a going concern, a DAIRY FARM. Apply Box No. 935, care of this Paper.

CLARKES B. 4. PILLS.
A waranted cure for al acquired or constitutiona Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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B. O. C.

B. O. C. KEROSINES

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A. & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
CALCUTTA—COMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROS. & Co., Ltd., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed Properties situate at Dhobi Talao and Jambulwadi Lane advertised to take place To-day is POSTPONED until further Notice.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY the 26th inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Walkeshwar Road, 39, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and black wood F. P. household furniture, plated-ware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, dinner wagons, side boards, drawing-room sofas and chairs, rich carpets, mirror back fancy cabinets, rich table ornaments, terra-cotta and parian figures, wall cabinets, table and hall lamps, one sweet-tone cottage piano, one miniature billiard table, wall lamps, bent wood chairs, writing tables, glass doors, book-presses, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, mirror and panel door almyrahs, silver show cases, teapoys, cane chairs, card tables, one handsome strong English built victoria with a bay Australian horse and a set of harness etc., etc. The property of Phiroze Hosang Dastur, Esq., late Second Prsidency Magistrate.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

On SATURDAY the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of gray and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted iminature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness.

The property of a gentleman going to England—

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred bicycle-wheels victoria, with a handsome bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 4 years and a set of harness.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of the following 15 Second-hand Cars will be held at Sandhurst Building, Sandhurst Road, near the Royal Opera House.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

Under instructions from the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the above-mentioned date and time the following cars :—

(1) 16-20 H. P. 4 cylinder Argylle car with side entrance body to seat five persons, painted green and fitted with cape cart hood, glass screen, three lamps, horn and tools.

(2) 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Humber car with Roi-des-Belges side entrance body to seat 5 persons, painted green and fitted with cape cart hood, three lamps, horn and tools.

(3) 16-20 H. P. 4 cylinder Fiat car (chain drive), with side entrance body, to seat 7 persons, painted green and fitted with cape cart hood, glass screen, three lamps, horn, tools and a Stepney spare wheel with tyre and tube.

(4) 20 H. P. 6 cylinder Standard car with Roi-des-Belges, side entrance body, to seat 5 persons, painted grey and fitted with cape cart hood, glass screen, three lamps, horn, tools and a Stepney spare wheel with tyre and tube.

(5) 40 H. P. 4 cylinder Sunbeam car (chain drive) with side entrance body, to seat 7 persons, and fitted with cape cart hood, glass screen, three lamps, horn, tools and a Stepney spare wheel with tyre and tube.

(6) 12 H. P. 4 cylinder Star car with swing seat, side entrance body, to seat 4 persons, and fitted with cape cart hood, three lamps, horn and tools.

(7) 15 H. P. 4 cylinder Calthorpe landaulette car to seat 5 persons painted green and fitted with canopy, glass screen, three lamps horn and tools.

(8) 18 H. P. 4 cylinder Siddeley Wolseley landaulette car, to seet 5 persons, painted cream and fitted with canopy, glass screen, three lamps, horn, tools and a Stepney spare wheel with tyre and tube.

(9) 12 H. P. 2 cylinder Siddeley Wolseley car, with side entrance body to seat 5 persons painted grey and fitted with cape cart hood glass screen, three lamps, horn, tools.

(10) 8 H. P. single cylinder genuine De Dion Bouton car type "Z" with side change speed gear tonneau body, painted green, to seat 5 persons and fitted with new cape cart hood, three lamps, horn and a Stepney spare wheel, with tyre and tube.

(11) 8 H. P single cylinder genuine De Dion Bouton expanding cluth car with tonneau body, to seat 4 persons, painted carmine, and fitted with cape cart hood, glass screen, three lamps, horn and tools.

(12) 6 H. P. single cylinder genuine De Dion Bouton expanding cluth car, with 2 seated body, painted grey and fitted with a Dickey seat, new cape cart hood, brand new tyres, three lamps, horn tools and Stepney spare wheel with new tyre and tube.

(13) 6 H. P. single cylinder Rover car with 2 seated body, painted grey and fitted with Dicky seat, cape cart hood, three lamps, horn and tools.

(14) 6 H. P. single cylinder Rover car with 2 seated body, painted green and fitted with hood and screen, three lamps, horn and tools.

(15) 6 H. P. single cylinder De Dion engine car, with 2 seated body, painted green and fitted with hood, three lamps, tools and a Stepney spare wheel with tyre and tube.

All the above cars are in running order. These cars are now on view at the above address.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow known as "Jinger Lodge", at Khandala.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Hajeebhoy Dhunjeeshaw Anklesaria, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SUNDAY the 18th May next at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Khandalla the following very voluable bungalow with out-houses etc.

The bungalow known as "Jinger Lodge" bearing Survey No. 27 situate at Khandalla in the Sub-Registration district of Mawal, District Poona, and bounded as follows: on the east by footrpath and beyond it by Government Land, on the west by Public Road, on the north by foot-path and beyond it by Government land and on the south by bungalow belonging to Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban.

The bungalows consists of one big drawing and dining-room, 4 bed rooms with bath rooms, large octagon verandah in-front and back, and large compound with out houses, kitchen, etc.

There is al o a sweet spring water well in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

N. B.—Private offers will be received by the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1913.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.

LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE :—
25-26 Waterloo Street, CALCUTTA.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE
HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION ?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY the 1st May 1913, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1 (a) Letter from Mr. S. M. Edwardes' C. V. O., I. C. S.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings and resigning his seat on the Standing Committee.

(b) Election of a member to the Standing Committee.

2-4. Letters from the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. F. F. Gordon and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahammed Khan—Applying respectively, for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

5 Appointment of three representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Mr. P.R Cadell, I. C. S., and the Hon'ble Mr. Munmohundass Ramji retiring.

6 Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting a return of Councillors nominated by the elected Councillors of B. and E Wards on the Committee for drawing up scales of liquor shops for each ward.

7 Bombay Improvement Trust Memorandum—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustee's Proceedings.

8 Schools Committee's Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

9. Letter from Nawab Haji Mahomed Ismail Khan—Forwarding a leaflet entitled "Protection of Residential Properties" for the opinion of the Corporation.

10. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Imperial Motor Transport Conference—Inviting the President to attend the Conference or to nominate a delegate to represent the Corporation.

11. Letter from Mr. S. L. Lopez—Suggesting that privies on the basket system in the houses in Fort Ward may be replaced by water closets.

12. Letter from Messrs. Dharsey Nanji & Co.—Complaining of want of water in a cattle trough at Masjid Bunder.

13. Letter from Mr. D. P. Bhedwar—Thanking the Corporation for appointing him to be an Assessor on the Tribunal of Appeal under the City Improvement Act during the absence of Mr. W. A. Chambers.

14 Letter from Dr. Hiraji Edalji, G. G. M. C.—Thanking the Corporation and the Commissioner for having the Hog Market at Lohar Chawl removed.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

15. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the provision of roads, water mains and drains at Matunga, Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

16. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay a 9" pipe sewer between Charni Road and Khetwadi 11th Lane.

17. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the re-modelling of drains of a property situate at 1st Agiari Lane, Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thakoredas, Solicitors, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 5,000 to meet certain expenses in connection with the construction of the DeLisle Road Overbridge, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

19. Recommending sanction to the monthly salary of Mr. R. Peel, Acting Chief Accountant, being fixed at Rs. 1,018-12-0.

Letters from the Commissioner—

20. Forwarding a report regarding the closing of a passage leading from Homji Street to Bazar Gate Street.

21—22 Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for Imamwada Road and De Lisle Road.

23. Requesting sanction to a portion of the public road at the junction of Old Gamdevi Road and Dammer Lane being permanently closed.

24. Requesting that Rule I of section II of the Fire Brigade Manual be modified so as to admit of Chavivalas and Sluicemen being paid conveyance allowance and rewards for attendance at fires.

25. Requesting approval to a road from the end of Queen's Road to Guilder Street being named "Lamington Road."

26. Forwarding returns of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Markets Department.

27. Notice of Motion from Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report regarding the posstibility of stamping the meat sent out from the Bandora Slaughter house denoting that it is fit for human consumption.

Schools Committee's Letters—

28. Intimating that the Committee approve of the amended draft trust deeds in respect of the Municipal Primary Schools at Memonwada and Kumbharwada.

29. Forwarding Budget Estimates of the Committee for the year 1913-14.

Letters from the Commissioner—

30. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water supply to the different localities.

31. Forwarding a report regarding nuisance caused by the Hasali Tank at Lady Jamsetji Road.

32. Forwarding a copy of judgment delivered by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes in connection with the election appeal filed by Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani.

33. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

34. Notice of motion from Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of erecting an ornamental fountain at the junction of Suparibag Road and Government Gate Road.

Letters from the Commissioner—

35. Forwarding a report regarding the proposed erection of a stable at Don Tad Street, Khadak.

36. Forwarding a report regarding the hours for sweeping and watering streets in the City.

37. Forwarding a statement showing opinions expressed by the Municipal Analyst on Cotton-seed oil samples.

38. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's Report for the First Quarter of 1913.

39—40. Notices of motions from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—(39) For amalgamating certain Committees, etc. and (40) For appointing certain councillors to be members of the Tramways Committee.

41. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Forwarding a notification issued by the Board in respect of a Police Accommodation Scheme at Gamdevi.

Letters from the Commissioner—

42. Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

43. Regarding the question of licencing the storage of petroleum.

44. Forwarding returns of sick treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

45. Stating that it is not possible to undertake the examination of air without a special establishment.

46. Regarding an amendment of the water connection rules in respect of the specification of service pipes to be used for water connections.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—CONTD.

47—48. Requesting sanction to the Tramways Company being allowed to carry out an extention of the over head mains along Gamdevi and laying underground and aerial lines in West Agripada.

49.—Regarding study leave granted to Dr. R. P. Ratnaker, District Registrar, No. IV District.

50. Forwarding a report regarding the possibility for leaving open for vehicular traffic the low level roads by the side of the Curry Road Overbridge during its construction.

51. Forwarding Progress Report of works for improving the water supply.

52. Forwarding a report regarding the desirability of acquiring more land for the Mahomedan Burial grounds at Mount Road.

53. Forwarding a report regarding proposed Reductions in the present scale of license fees in respect of certain articles.

54. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the city.

55. Forwarding Government memorandum which confirms the appointment of Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., to be Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

56. Notice of motion from Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For expediting the Report of the Committee regarding the measures necessary for providing open spaces in the City.

57-58. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Forwarding (57) a statement of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (58) a statement of Committees of the Corporation.

59. (a) Report of the Tramways Committee of the Corporation, regarding the Bill further to amend the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874. (b) Letter from Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, on the subject.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1913.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

Tenders are invited from firms in India, for the construction and delivery to the 3 State Railways during the official year 1913-1914, of wagons as detailed below:—

(1) To the North-Western Railway—500 four-wheeled covered goods wagons, 5' 6" gauge, body 21' 0" long and 9' 6" wide inside.
(2) To the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway—400 covered goods wagons 5' 6" gauge as above.
(3) To the Eastern Bengal Railway—(a) 85 four-wheeled I. C. Jute wagons, 5' 6" gauge, 27' 7" long; (b) 150 Jute wagons, 5' 6" gauge, as above but of Sheffield Twinberrow type; and (c) 100 metre gauge bogie I. C. goods wagons, 43 feet long, Sheffield Twinberrow type.

The Tenderers should quote in their Tenders, the Railway or Railways, for which they submit their Tender.

2. The contractors will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the wagons except those detailed below:—

Wheels and Axles.
Axle Boxes.
Bearing springs.
Screw Couplings.
Vacuum Brake gear (and also hand brake fittings for Eastern Bengal Railway wagons).
Buffers and Springs.
Drawbars and Springs.

These articles will be supplied by the Railways concerned and are expected to arrive in India by June next.

3. The Wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges.

In the case of the North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons, the Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery. The Eastern Bengal Railway 5' 6" gauge Wagons should be delivered at Neihati. In the case of Eastern Bengal Railway Metre Gauge Wagons, after they have been fitted up at the contractor's yard, they will be taken to pieces and the materials sent to Saraghat over the Eastern Bengal Railway, and there the Wagons finally erected and completed by the contractors and delivered on rails. The materials will be carried free from Sealdah to Saraghat, where the necessary siding and space for erection will be provided by the Railway. The unloading of the materials at Saraghat will be done by the contractors.

4. Delivery of the completed Wagons will be required at the rates noted below, viz.:—

North-Western Railway Wagons at 15 Wagons per week.
Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons at 12 Wagons per week.
Eastern Bengal Railway b.g. Wagons at 30 Wagons per week.
Eastern Bengal Railway m.g. Wagons at 20 Wagons per week.

The delivery is to commence six weeks after supply of the Wheels, Axles, etc., to the contractors.

5. Copies of specifications, forms of tender and agreement and drawings with full particulars of contract can be obtained as noted below:—

(a) In the case of the North-Western Railway Wagons, from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, N.-W. Ry. Moghulpura, Punjab.

(b) In the case of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Wagons, from the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow.

(c) In the case of Eastern Bengal Railway Wagons, from the Agents, Eastern Bengal Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether Tenderer is successful or not.

6. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers should be superscribed "Tenders for State Railway Wagons," and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1913.

7. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of Tender.

R. C. VOLKERS,
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 7th April, 1913.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The Wilson Line steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain H. Chilton, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo,

The Asiatic S N Co's steamar Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain A. M. C. Nicoll, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Graham, 3,288 tons Captain W. Elliott sailed yesterday for Tuticorin etc. with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ujina 3,496 tons, Captain Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Ninive, 2,869 tons, Captain A Frey, will sail to-day for Djibouti, Portsoudan and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Umzumbi, 2,138 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson sailed yesterday for Middlesbro and Port Said with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gallavale 2,441 tons, Captain E Sciars arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 11th April with a general cargo of coal.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Minto.....Lieut G H Finnis.....
R I Marine
Patrick Stewart...Townsend .....I G T S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 21

Bahrein.....1402 Grant..... ..Arab Strs Ld
Baroda.....1898 Lyne .....M M & Co
Chaltonian.....2761 Jones .....K N & Co
Clintonia .....2440 Mathews ... .
Canara.....3349 Phillips .....M M & Co
Cleveland..... 10267 Kier .....Volkart Bros
Den of airlie.....3735 Thomson .....K N & Co
Faris.....737 Coates ...Arab Steamers
Falls of Nith.....3021 Mackenzie .....
Hatumet.....2524 Peters.....T M and Co
Huntsman ..... 4427 Goldman .....T M & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....K N & Co
Kyloness.....2206 Davies....W & A G & Co
Kamsura Maru...3718 Hoai .....N Y Kaisha
Marmaris.....Comdr Muhlis .....
Turkish G Boat
Magdala.....3134 Galloway...W & A G & Co
Ma vera Range...2226 Foxworthy.. K N & Co
Paintana.....1934 Warrington... P Gulf.....
M M & Co
Roath .....2807 Burnard.....T M & Co
Rajah.....3634 Thom on .. ...T M & Co
Shah Jehan.....698 Nacoda .....Nacoda
Belidra .....2097 Bryn.....Bombay Co
Tozsefazost Fohercreg...1710 Kenedi ...
Friedrich ...3454 Sandsted ...W & A G & Co
Vellore.....3168 Kiddleton.....T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—APRIL 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
S African Monarch	2593	Dakers			D & E Chantala	4949	Diamond		M & Co
F Irinda	3398	McClellard			M & Co
H Mansuri	2040	Gore			T M & Co
K Baton	3794	Potter	Kobe		P & O Co
M Persepolis	2893	Sacher	Liverpool	&c.	28-4 W & A G & Co
N Penrose	2463	Colmon	J Finlay & Co		
O Eaton Hall	2380	Dyason	Philadelphia		W & A & Co
Q Serbistan	1850	Choat	Antwerp		23 4 M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Ninive...2869 Pey.....W and A G and Co
5 Shirley.....2192 Stone ... Antwerp
22 4...T M & Co
6 Rinaldo ...2792 Chelton...Hull via Kiel
20 4 . J Finlay & Co
7 Gablorz... . 4771 Gilluber ...A L S N Co
8 Glan Macphee ...3224 Day ...Dunkirk ...
20-4...W & A G Co
9 Delta .....4780 Mattin...Shanghai...23-4
P & O Co
12&13 Egypt..4207 Summers London..P & O Co
14 Dumra.....762 Morrison ..... M & Co
15 Worsley Hall...2288 Seaborn ...K N & Co
16 Elsa..... 2304 Warsoe.....T M & Co

P & O Dock

Rio Sado.....Ortegoo.....Port Gun boat

30 ton crane

Dwarka.....759 Moxon ...Repairing...24 4...
M & Co

M W D D

Homayun.....2154 Jones... Jedah...28-4...
Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
22	Galavale	Scears	Calcutta, Ap'11

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Oceana	Birgestram.	Middlesbro
	Clan Graham.	Elliott	Tuticorin
	Ujina	Hill	Calcutta
	Umzumbi ...	Robertson...	Middlesbro
	Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool, &c
	Nairung	McNicoll...	Calcutta, &c

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Rinaldo, Chilton for Hull.
" Ninive, Frey for Antwerp.

The steamer Trienfels began to load yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittim Co's s s Sardegna from Bombay left Aden for Naples and Genoa on the 21st instant.

The Anchor Line s s Circassia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 21st instant.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "CASTALIA" April 23

The Anchor Line agents here have just received a wireless message from s. s. "Castalia" advising that she will arrive early morning to-morrow and the passengers will be landed at Ballard Pier by launch at about 7-30 a. m. She has on board the following passengers :—

Miss S. Cumine
Rev. S. S. Dease
Mrs. Dease
Mr. W. G. Nicoll
Mr. C. W. Ollerhead
Mrs. W. M. Schutte

The Maharajah of Rewah intends paying a short visit to Simla towards the end of April.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

GABRIEL—RENNY.—On the 10th April, at the Cathedral, Lahore, Captain Cecil Hamilton Gabriel, Indian Army, of Babbacombe Glen, near Torquay, Devon, to Harriet Mabel McWhirter, daughter of Colonel G. Renny, of Warborough, St. Mary Church, Devon.

LUCAS—ROBSON.—On April 10th, at Jammu, by the Rev. A. N. H. Selwyn, Chaplain, Sialkot, Captain M. H. Lucas, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse), son of H. C. E. Lucas, I.A. (retired), to Miss E. Robson, daughter of S. Robson, Esq., I. E. S. (retired.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
The Sydenham Ice Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting-Esplanade, road, 2-40 p m.
Sarasvati Mills, Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meetings, Home-street, 3 and 3-15 p.m.
Salle Francaise : Lecture by Prof. P. L. Charlier, on "Village life in France," 6-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Cinema De Luxe, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.
Alcazar Cinematograph, Edwardes Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Maxim : "Practice punctuality at all times."—W. Whiteley.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday next.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. Lowther and the Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Bandmaster, from 6-15 p.m. to 8-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Adolphe .....Michaelis
Overture .....Hungarian .....Keler Bela
Waltz .....Rouge-et-Noir.....Lotter
Selection.....Carman .....Bizet
Serenade .....Amina .....Lincke
Two Step .....In Darkest Africa..Pryor
Selection .....The Spring Chicken Monkton
Three Dances..Nell Gwyn .....German

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Convivial .....O'Harra
Duet for Cornet & Euphonium..Excelsior .....Balfe
a Op 101 No 7..Humoreske .... Dvorak
b Idyll .....The Glow-worm..Lincke
Selection .....The New Aladdin .....Caryll
Valse .....Dreaming .....A. Joyce
Selection .....The Count of Luxembourg...Lebar
Character.....The Virginia Skedaddle .....Rosenfeld

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	23	m 0 21	27 10
		1 12 a	29 5

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	April	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	23	m 6	14 0
		7 a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
23 (Wed)	do 6h. 16m.	do 6h. 58m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, April 21st, 3h. 2·7m. a.m. Last Quarter, 28th, 11h, 39·2m. a. m. New Moon May 6th, 1h. 54·3m p.m. First Quarter, 13th, 5h. 1·0m. p.m.

RASH ON FACE HANDS AND BODY

Red Patches with White, Dry Scab. Like Dandruff on Head. Very Itchy. After Using Cuticura Remedies for One Week Was Entirely Cured.

"I suffered very much from eczema for eight or nine months. A fine rash appeared on my face, hands, scalp and on my body. It formed red patches with a white, dry scab. It was like dandruff on the head, very itchy at times. I tried several kinds of medicines and ointments, and also got some doctor's medicine, but none of them did me any good, and I got no relief. I saw the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment in the paper, so sent for 4s. 6d. worth of Cuticura Remedies. After using the Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills for one week, I was entirely cured, and have had no trouble since." (Signed) Edmond Fitzpatrick White, Newcastle, Clonmel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, July 14, 1911.

CURED BABY IN A WEEK

"My baby's head was nothing but a mass of scab all over, and it worried me to look at it. I got a little Cuticura Ointment and found it was doing good so I bought two more boxes and it healed. After using the Cuticura Ointment a few days the scab came right off, leaving his head quite bald. Now he has a head as clean and smooth as if he had never had any bad head at all, and the hair is quite thick and lovely and light. He is a lovely baby now. We had used so many other kinds of ointment, but it was of no use, and the Cuticura Remedies cured my baby in a week. I advise anyone who has skin trouble to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. L. Hall, Whiting Yard, Bedminster, Bristol, Eng., Jan. 20, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on skin and hair, will be sent post-free on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well in to the roots of the hair daily.
KAMINIA PERFUMERY Co BOMBAY

Do not use cheap and inferior Hair Oil which injure Hair and Brain. Kaminia Oil has been for excellent make awarded a Gold Medal in the Mysore Exhibition, and Certificate of merits in the Allahabad Exhibition.

KAMINIA OIL
Nourishes the Hair,
Removes the Dandruff,
Increases the Growth,
Beautifies the skin.

It's not only a hair tonic but a skin food too. Little rubbed on the body just before the bath produces refreshing sensation and makes the skin velvity. Delicately Perfumed. The finest Hair dressing.

PER BOTTLE RS. 1, V. P. EXTRA. OF ALL CHEMISTS. Sample free on application with half anna. Postage stamp.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY, No. 2.

MOTORISTS
For Your Consideration!
—REPAIRS—
Our Repairing Department is in charge of a European, who has had many years of practical experience at Home. Intricate repairs a pleasure. Bring your car along and take our "expert" opinion.
ORIENT Motor Car and Electric Co.,
53, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
Teleg. "LATEST" Telep. No. 2203.

EVERY BEETLE EVERY BUG
is killed once "Keating's" comes into thorough contact with it.
Sold in Tins only.
The unrivalled way to kill beetles, bugs and all household insects is to
Use KEATING'S POWDER

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, April 21. BOMBAY, APRIL 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	74 13-16		1-16
3 do. Rentes.	86 1-4	un	chgd.
3 -2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	91 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 1-3	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 9-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 3-4	1-8	
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-22		01
do. do. at Berlin.	20-47		1-2
do. do. New York	4.85 3-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 1-2		3-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	3 9-16	un	chgd.
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 1-2	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	2 7-8	un	chgd

Closing tone of silver—China buying.
Bar Gold. ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) is 3 7-32d unchgd

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Transfers on Madras Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Easier—Fair demand
Futures Steady
Manchester Unsettled with little doing
Total Sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 800 „
Imports ... nil „
Mid-Americans ... 6·79—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... 10·05 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·53	6·51	6·50	6·46
—03	—03	—02	—02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
6·36	6·23	6·15	
—02	—02	—01	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·12	6·11	6·10	
—01	—01	—01	

New York 11 a.m., May. 11·53 July 11·53
New York official Noon call May 11·51 July 11·52.
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12·22 July 12·08

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 12,000
„ Receipts at „ last year... 15,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 2,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 4,000
Spot Cotton 12·15 unchgd
Futures—Month of May 11·67+04
Futures—Month of July 11·69+03
Declined early owing to weakness in Southern spot market and increased offerings and advanced later on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 7-16 unchgd
Futures month of May ... 12·32+09
Futures month of July ... 12·15+07
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	... d 5 1-2
F. G. Bengal M. G.	... d 5 5-8
Fine Bengal M. G.	... d 5 3-4
Good Bhownagger	... d 5 15-16
F. G. Bhownagger	... d 6 1-16
Fine Bhownagger	... d 6 3-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...	... d 6 3-16
Good Oomras M. G.	... d 6
F. G. Oomras M. G.	... d 6 1-8
Fine Oomras M. G.	... d 6 1-4
Good M. G. Oomras	... d 6
Fine M. G. Oomras	... d 6 1-4
Good Broach ...	... d 6 3-16
F. G. Broach ...	... d 6 13-32
Fine Broach ...	... d 6 1-2
Good Khandeish ...	... d 5 7-8
F. G. Khandeish...	... d 6

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 33 7-8+1-8
Do. Months ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers
Wheat Red Karachi ... 28+1-4
Do Months— ... May-June.
London—Value

Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62lbs. ... 33 1-2+1-4
do Months— ... April-May
Buyers &c ... Sellers—Firm
Barletta Russo—62 1-2lb ... 35 (last price
... .
do Buyers &c ... .
Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 38—1-2
Do Months ... May
Buyers &c. ... Done

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ... 49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... 51 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 44 unchgd
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports.—D'kirk—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46 1-2—1-2
Do. Months— ... Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam—Done.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta 41 unchgd
Do. Months— ... .
Quiet—Steady
Linseed Argentine—La Plata... 42 3-8+1-8
Do. Months— ... April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-14-0+0-0-3. April-May—Hull—Done and Buyers

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 11 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 5 1-2+1-2d April-May—Sellers—Firm
METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 61 1-2
Yellow Metal £ d7
Standard Copper G M B £ 67 5-3
FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff, to Bombay 13s—Value

ARRIVALS:—
"Hindoo" "Wearbeck" and "Cleopatra."

GOAT SKINS SALE.

Goat skins sale opened to-day with a good demand at last sales rates.
Goat skins Madras unchgd.
Goat skins offered 766 000.
Sheep skins offered 882,000.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags)... 13 6 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady, moderate business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...12 6 3-4unchgd
Do Months of Shipments—April-May—Sellers.
Tone—Neglected.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ...9 10 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... May—Sellers. 10 1+1-4d—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Very little doing
E A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 2 1-4 unchgd
Months of Shipments...April-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady without activity
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...12 4 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments ... April—Value.
Tone—Firm.
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. [22ND Apr. 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
9 Bundles	18,000	Linga	National Bank
Rupees			
9 Bundles	18,000	Bahrein	do
Rupees			

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 19th and 20th April, 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	79	93,836
F. B. and C. I. Ry...	90	109,080

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—
Bank of Bom. rate since 17th April 1913 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 3rd April 1913 7 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 31st Dec. 1912 8 „

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Madras is 8 1-2 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened firm and unchanged There has again been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, but bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. June
Do. do Francs	... 171 1-4
Do. do Marks	... 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	... 146 1-4
Shanghai „	... 199
Japan „	... 148 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened quiet at 96 1-8 for cash and the Settlement, and declined 1-16 during the early part of the day, but recovered later on to the opening rates and closes steady as under.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96 2 0	Buyers
1st Settlement	... „	96 2 0	do
2nd do	... „	96 4 0	Sellers

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 higher for ready at 279 1-6 and 1-8 higher for delivery in two months at 27 3-4. The advance was due to China buying. New York was 1-8 up at 59 3-4. The local market opened at 685 1-6 exduty for the near settlement and has been irregular during the day, declining to 68 1-8 and recovering at the close 68 1-4. Ready bars are selling at 68 1-8.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24 0 0
Australian „	... „	3 15 0
Sovereigns „	... „	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	... „	68 2 0
1st Settlement	... „	68 4 0
2nd Settlement	... „	69 2 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	... „	77 8 0
1st Settlement March	... „	77 10 0
2nd Settlement	... „	78 8 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORTS.—

The American market closed rather steadier yesterday, futures in New York being 4 to 6 points up, and in New Orleans 7 to 9 points up. Spot rates were unchanged. Prices locally opened about a rupee higher, but quotations were more or less nominal as there was practically no enquiry for contracts during the morning. At Colaba also there was very little doing and the market closes quiet at our quotations.

For ready cotton the demand has been very moderate and the turn-out at Colaba was small.

QUOTATIONS.—

Fine M. G. Broach	... Rs.	304-5	May
Fine M. G. Wardha-Hinganghat	... „	300	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur	... „	298	„
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	... „	294	„
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	... „	291	„
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... „	283	„
Fine M. G. Khandesh	... „	268	„
Fine M. G. Bengal	... „	259	„
Sawginned Dharwar	... „	299	Apl.-May
Good H. G. Westerns...	„	293	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	...Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 7,000
Total Imports	... 5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
6·54	6·52	6·51
+01	+01	+0
July-August.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·47	6·37	6·24
+01	+01	+01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·16	6·13	6·12
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet.
Ready ... Rs. 7 9 0 B.T.
May ... „ 8 5 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market steadier.
We quote:—
Brown Delhi Apl-May Rs. 8 9 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore Apl.-May 8 0 R.T.
Yellow Gujrat Apl.-May ... „ 8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Firm
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 57 0 0
Black Kutni ... „ 49 8 0
Yellow Higanghat „ 63 8 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 12 2 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet We quote:—
Bolds ... Rs. 50 0 0
Small ... „ 47 0 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Quiet.
We quote—
June—September ... Rs. 8 4 0 R.T

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—
White Pesi 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 8 0 R.T.
White Delhi Apl.-May „ 5 11 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,715
Bank of India	...	65 1-2

MILLS.

David	...	500
Fazulbhai ...	...	50½ 1-4
Berar Manufg Co	...	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata I. S. & Co. Pref...		175
do do Ord ...		100 1-2 to 101
do do Dfd ...		221 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	19,042 bales.
Wheat ...	...	64,209 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	73,135 „
Rapeseed ...	...	17,334 „
Gingellyseed ...	...	3,826 „
Poppyseed ...	...	20,050 „
Groundnuts...	...	4,990 „
Castorseed ...	...	26,954 „
Rice ...	...	117,297 „
Myrabolams.	...	5,046 „
Cottonseed ...	...	32,365 „
Mowrasseed ...	...	237 „
Gram ...	...	5,277 „
Joowar ...	...	9,237 „
Maize ...	...	nil „
Barley ...	...	1,545 „

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Apr. 21.

COTTON.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports. 12,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ... 8,000 do
Exports to Continent ... 4,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ... 12·15
Future Cotton at New York May ... ... 11·67+4
Future Cotton at New York July ... ... 11·63+6
Tone Market at closing Spot... Steady
Tone Market at closing Futures ... ... do
General Tone of Market:—
Declined owing to weakness in Southern spot markets, advanced later on bull support and short covering.

NEW ORLEANS, Apr. 21.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans... 12 7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—May ... ... 12·32+91
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July. ... ... 12·15+7
Opening tone of Market— Steady

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 21.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for futures ... Steady
Do. The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. ... Steady
Total Day's Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Sales on spec. and export ... 800 „
Sales of Surats ... ...
Total Day's Imports ... 21,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10·05
Mid-American at Liverpool ... 6·79—5
Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G O C Liverpool.

Apr.-May ...	... 6·52—3
May-June ...	... 6·51—3
June-July ...	... 6·51—2
July-Aug. ...	... 6·46—2
Aug.-Sept. ...	... 6·36—2
Sept.-Oct. ...	... 6·23—5
Oct.-Nov. ...	... 6·15—1
Nov.-Dec. ...	... 6·12—1
Dec.-Jan. ...	... 6·11—1

Manchester piece goods market—Steady with fair general enquiry—Grey shirtings medium are easier and less demand—Fair enquiry for Jaconet Dhooties.

LONDON, Apr. 21.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)... Sellers Apr.-June—Ldn. 44 9 „
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) ... Apr.-May—Hburg ... ... 46 6 Done
Do. La Plata ...Apr.-May—Hburg ... 42 6 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes ...Apr— £ 24-17-6,,
do ... May-June— £ 24-10-0,,
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... 148:00 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ... .
Poppyseed Canal ...Apr-May —Hamburg... 66 „
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal .....
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ... 49
Do. Yellow Gazarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Apr.-May—Dunkirk ... 52 „
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Cottonseed. Bombay parcels. Apr.-May—Holl ...£6-14-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. Mar.-Apr.—London. .....
Wheat. Choice white Karachi Apr.-May—London...39 6 „
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) Apr.-May—London... 39 „
Do. Club No. 2...Apr.-May—London ... 39 6 „
Do. Choice white Delhi Apr.-May—London— Nqml.
Do. Tone of Market at Close. Firm
Do. South Australian ... .
Do. Rosario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. .....
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... .
Do. Red Graded American per central—May. ... 7 7 1-2
Do. Afloat to U. K.... ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports.... .....

LONDON, Apr. 21.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent Sellers
F. O. B. Hamburg...Apr-May 9 9 3-4 „
German Beet-root 88 per cent F. O. B. Hburg. May 9 10 1-2„
„ Closing Tone of Market. Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Apr.-May ...13 0 3-4 „
German Granulated C. and F. India, (double Bags) May-June—13 1 1-2 „
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F India Apl.-May 12 6 „
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India May-June 12 6 3-4 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals ...Apr. 12 4 1-2 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— Apr.-May 13 6 „
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. India (double Bags)— May-June... 13 9 „
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Steady
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... ...

LONDON, Apr. 21.

JAVA SUGAR.

	Value
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Apl.-May...	11 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta ...June.	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	10 9
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Apl.-May...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, June	11 3
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July-Dec...	10 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... Apl.- May...	12 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...June..	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Apl.-May ..	12 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi June...	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July-Dec. ..	11 10 1-2
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Apr. 21.

METALS.

	£ s. d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	67 12 6
„ Best English Selected.	74 15 0
„ Braziers	82 0 0
„ Tone of Market ...	Steady
Hard Spelter	21 15 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	208 0 0
Yellow Metal	7d
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	11 15 0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	3 7 6
Pig Iron No 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	3 8 0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	4 1 6
Lead Pig English	19 5 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady
Silver, Spot	27 9-16
„ 2 months hence ...	27 3-4
Tone of Market— ...	Steady

LONDON, Apr 21.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	27 9-16
Silver 2 Months... ...	27 3-4
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Steady
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	do
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...	£ 86 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 74 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 90 5-8
Sterling loan	£ 90 5-8
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 5-8
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 pr. ct.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 7-8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·25 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·47
New york (Demand Bills)	4·86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	2 1-2
Do. 7 days Market loans	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 5-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	3 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 3-8

LIVERPOOL, Apr. 22.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Tone of Market	... Steady

Cotton Dely Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Apl.-May ...	6·52	6·54
May-June...	6·51	6·53
June-July...	6·50	6·52
July-Aug....	6·46	6·48
Aug.-Sept...	6·36	6·38
Sept.-Oct...	6·23	6·24
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·15	6·16
Nov.-Dec....	6·12	6·13
Dec-Jan. ..	6·11	6·12

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS.

The approximate earnings for the last nine days of March 1913, were Rs. 8,250, making the total earning for the period 1st January 1913, to 31st March 1913, Rs. 76,674.

Total for the Corresponding week of previous year ... ...Rs. 4,850
Total for the Corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 46,170

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM WINTER TIL.

The forecast of winter til crop of Assam, 1912-13 reads:—(In an average of five years ending 1910-11 the area under til crop in Assam represents some 0·1 per cent of the total area under til in British India.)

The area sown this year is 9,300 acres 8:300 acres last year. The increase occurred in Kamrup, Darrang and Nowgong.

The weather on the whole was favourable to the crop which was better than last year, because less damage was caused by rats in the Lushai Hills; consequently the average outturn has risen from 66 to 87 per cent.

Taking the normal outturn per acre at 4 cwt. the total estimated yield of the province is 1,618 tons against 1,095 tons last year.

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 22.

FOR HULL.
Serbistan s—8,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.
Shirley 8,000 cottonsed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cotton seed Volkart Bros.
Huntsman s—2,250 cwts cottonseed R Khimji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Shirley s—28 bales cotton waste W Wolf and Sons.
Egypt s—500 tons manganeseore K Reeve and Co.
Ninive s—100 tone manganese ore S Smidth and Co.
Persipolis s—100 bales hemp, D M Doongazi.

FOR MALTA.
Egypt s—75 cwts gram, A A Bassam.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Manphee s—2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts. popyseed, L Dreyfus.
Chantala s—440 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 2,000 cwts popyseed K Devchand; 900 cwts mustarseed 1,000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.
Huntsman s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.
Elsa s—8,626 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Gablonz s—550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 718 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 62 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhoy; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Guddum and Co.

FOR FIUME.
Gablonz s—122 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.
Gablonz s—202 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.
Gablonz s—25 cwts tumeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ANCONA.
Gablonz s—100 bales cotton, S Byramji.

FOR HONKONG.
Delta s—100 bales cotton twist, N M K Kaisha; 1 case opium, P and O S N Co; 25 chest opium, H Rampartap; 5 chest opium, and Doongarhdas; 30 bales opium, M H Essak.

FOR OSAKA.
Saigon Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, M H Dehdashte.

FOR MOJI
Saigon Maru s—16,000 bales, M B Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Saigon Maru s—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 700 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.
Saigon Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla; 200 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla; 200 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton, H Newby and Co; 200 bales cotton, M H Dehdaschte; 200 bales cotton, J H Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, H Goculdas; 200 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 250 bales cotton, G G Kaisha

DAILY IMPORTS—APRIL 22.

s s Trienfels from New York via Karachi Agents W and A Graham and Co: 10 brls tiles, 10 pkge medicine, 48 cases medicine, 425 boxes clocks, 6 boxes bottles, 180 brls rosim, 13 cases locks, 13 cases lamp, 999 cases mineral culza oil, 140 8brls lutricating oil, 335 cases oats, 1073 cases nails 1 case essential oil, 5 cases oil, 1 box paint, 106 cases paper, 4 crats paper. 3 cases soap. 252 bales cotton domestics, 54 cases cotton goods 1710 cases wax parafin.
s s Ghanda from London Agents M M and Co; Briar to entry 7466 cashs cement, 100 bag cement 14 cases coffee, 2 cases sulphurie and 1 case Borie acid, 5 kegs borie acid 1 case canphor 149 cases medicines, 9 cases Drugs, 1 bag drugs 26 cases Quinine, 15 cases bottles, 4 crates bottles, 3 cases Hallow glass; 10 cases barley 1 case ivory, 6 casks gum, 1 case Liquor, 10 cases, spirits, 38 cases, port, 1 pkg port 1 case Whiskey. 43 cases brandy, 202 cases gin, 5 cases lamp 390 brls gheese, 38 cases castor oil, 2 drums castor oil, 265 drums castor oil, 19 cases oil 70 drums lubricating oil, 20 drums vegetables oil, 2 cassessential oil 285 drums linseed oil, 249 casts Provision. 76 cases milk, 319 cases biscuits, 5 cases cocoa 464 kegs paint, 200 drums paint 7 cases paint 6 cases colours. 23 drum 20 kegr white lead, 197 pigs lead 67 cases paper 178 bales paper 35 brls tar 10 cases tar, 75 runlets tar. 6 cases nail 711 case oilman stores. 20 cases mustard, 1 cases pepper, 65 cases soap, 23 cases soap toilet, 55 cases sugar 36 cases confectionary, 2 cases cotton, 24 bales cotton canvas, 1 bale wood 100 kegs lead wool, 27 bales wod, 5 bales wool pole 40 casks tallow 7 cases tea,
s s Galavale from Calcutta Agents—Andrew Yule and Co; 6030 tons coal.t—
s s Brig Flordiwar from shore Agency nan-Liladhar Parshottam and Co; 120 cases dies chimani stores, 2391 dry fish 62 bags fush, 7 pkgs sharkfins, 830 pkgs samoodarfids, 446 bags dry dateB

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for first 12 days ending 12th April 1913:—

	Miles open.	Total for the period	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate Earnings for first 12 days ending 12th Apr. 1913				
G. I. P. Ry. ...	2790·61	2849300	.....	28493000
A. D. C. Ry ...	125·88	71600	.....	7160
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	7600	.....	7600
Total...	2956·78	2928500	.....	2928500
Earnings for corresponding 12 days ending 13th Apr 1912				
G. I. P. Ry ...	2791·68	3224765	...	322476
A.D.C.Ry	125·83	88043	.....	3804
B.-Kotah Ry ...	40·29	7379	.....	737
Total...	2957·80	3270187	.....	327018
Increase or Decrease				
G.I.P. Ry	— 1·07	—375465	.....	—375485
A.D.C.Ry	+ 0·05	+ 38557	.....	+ 32557
B.-Kotah Ry ...	...	+ 221	.....	+ 221

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	983
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1705
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	65
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	1760
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	67
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6¼	12½
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		29½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£50
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	86¼
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	785
Alliance ...	1000	1005	...	110
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	126
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	250
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	725
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	550
Century ...	100	100	3	275
Central India ...	500	500	70	2195
China ...	1000	1000	...	345
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1455
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	785
Crescent ...	100	100	4	113¾
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	1125
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
Daud ...	450	250	10	700
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	480
Empress ...	500	500	...	147½
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	Nil	185
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	..	500
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1660
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	357½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad ...	500	500	15	420
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	90
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	500
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	Nil	850
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	150
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	450
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	610	25	680
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1250
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	775
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1390
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	3160
Madhavji Dharams

CORRESPONDENCE.

ABKARI POLICY IN BARODA STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a recent issue of your valuable paper you re-published a Bombay Government Resolution, wherein it is reported that the amount of country spirit consumed in the city of Bombay during the past official year decreased by 10 per cent. It is sad to relate, however, that through the zealousness of some officers, such good results could not be shown in Baroda.

Country liquor shops of the State were put to public auction last month, and besides levying excessive license fees for each shop, the State has exacted a guarantee from every purchaser of the shops, that he must undertake to sell a minimum fixed quantity of country liquor, failing which he has to pay a penalty of say Rs. 3 per gallon for every gallon unsold. This is directly encouraging intemperance and preaches a sermon to the shop-keepers to increase drunkenness as far as possible. I do not believe such a practice exists in any native state in India, and it is quite foreign to the British administrative ideas. Moreover, the guarantee of gallons to be sold is fixed by the state officers themselves at a very high figure, although they know that as the selling price has been enhanced this year by about 14 per cent., the sale will be materially decreased thereby. For example, in the city of Naosari the annual sales at Rs. 3-15-0 per gallon comes to less than 29,000 gallons, while at the present increased rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per gallon, the officers have exacted a guarantee of 30,000 gallons. Supposing this contractor sells only 28,000 gallons at the increased rate during the current year, he will have to pay the penalty of Rs. 6,000 to the State for a short sale of 2,000 gallons of spirits at Rs. 3 per gallon. In some cases the guarantee of sales has been increased by about 200 p. c, as the officers thought that there will be a large increase in the sales owing to the selling rates being increased in the surrounding districts. This has resulted in great dissatisfaction amongst the shop-keepers and many of them refused to accept their shops, but eventually through the persuasion of the officers they were compelled to accept them.

I do not believe his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar knows anything about this "guarantee" system in his State. That he should tolerate in his territory such a demoralising system, found nowhere else in India, passes my comprehension. The officers of the State, in their eagerness to show an increase of Abkari revenue, have adopted this immoral and pernicious system which his Highness will do well to inquire into and abolish without delay. Surely, his Highness would not impose a penalty of Rs. 3 per gallon upon a shop-keeper for the quantity of liquor unsold by him, simply because there are no purchasers for his noxious stuff. The shop-keeper is thus compelled to work at a loss, and he is bound to sell liquor at cheap rates. It is a standing complaint that owing to the introduction of this guarantee system, many of the shop-keepers of the Baroda State are selling liquor cheaper than the fixed Government rate, and much cheaper than the adjacent territories.

The other point to which I beg to refer is the levying of license fees for shops. This has been fixed by the officers in a haphazard manner, without fixing any general principle. For instance, the Naosari town shops have been given to the old contractor, whereby he derives a clear profit of 50 per cent. from the Government commission, whereas other shops, which are far removed from liquor depots have been leased to shop-keepers leaving them no margin of profit. This is favouring some shop-keepers and ruining many. Each shop-keeper should be given his shop for a fixed margin of profit, as is done in the British territory. As at present managed, some of the contractors have reaped a good harvest, while many of them have been completely ruined, as the State has allowed them no profit whatever. This procedure naturally results in giving short measures to consumers or in adulterating the spirit with water. Seen from whatever light, the guarantee system requires immediate abolition, and the shop-keepers should be left entirely free as to what quantity of liquor they may sell during the year. With regard to the license fees, I hope the Government officers will show some leniency and fix a principle whereby half the profits may go to the State, and half to the contractor, as is done in the British territory. As at present managed, the license fee falls lightly on some and very heavily on others, which is unjust.

I hope his Highness the Maharaja Saheb will kindly look into this matter and depute an independent officer, as for instance, Dewan Bahadur Samarath, to inquire into the matter, and remedy the above defects while still there is time, as the new year has just now commenced. In the British territory all the liquor shops are given to old contractors at a reasonable fixed license fee, with no guarantee of sales; and the Gaekwar's officers may well copy their example with advantage to every party concerned, materially as well as morally.—Yours, etc.,

JUNIUS.

ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

NEWSPAPER'S ALLEGATIONS.

The interlocutory appeal of the defendants in the pending action of Stanley and others v. "London Opinion" and others, against an order of Mr. Justice Bucknill, confirming and adding to an order of Master Archibald for the delivery of certain particulars, came up for hearing in mail week in the Court of Appeal.

The plaintiffs are the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M. P. (chairman of the committee of the Royal Automobile Club), Francis Philip Armstrong (chairman of the house committee), George Hotl Thomas (vice chairman of the house committee), and the Automobile Proprietary (Limited), proprietors of the club; the defendants are "London Opinion" (Limited), Mr. Lincoln Springfield, the editor, and Mr. Horace Cox, the printer.

The plaintiffs complained that they had been libelled by the publication in "London Opinion" on November 2, 1912, of an article in which it was stated:—

The card room (meaning the card room of the club) has attracted to it a number of players who are known as professionals. These men are out for blood. They do not play for love of the game, but for money. It is their livelihood. It is constantly asserted that there is an agreement between a certain clique, and that the winnings are pooled. But be that as it may, it is certain that a particular set in the club has given the card room a most unsavoury reputation, and has driven away from it many of the better class members. But there ought not to be seen in the card room of such a place, as I am assured there may be a notorious "crook" who would be denied admittance even to the rooms at Monte Carlo. I refer to these matters with some reluctance, but I am told by a member that the committee, to a great extent, ignore complaints and require to be pushed by publicity in setting their house in order.

Mr. Neilson, in making the application on behalf of the defendants, said that they admitted publication, denied the innuendo, and in the alternative raised the usual plea of fair comment. The defendant company had apologised, and would take no further part in the proceedings. In their defence the defendants gave the names of six men who played at the club and who were the professionals referred to, and who had given the card-room an unsavoury reputation. He submitted that the particulars that they had given to the plaintiffs were sufficient in respect of the allegations made. The master and the judge, however, had held differents. The judge had ordered, amongst other things, that the defendants should give particulars whether it was alleged that these professional gamblers lived by gambling and within the period they were alleged to have played at the club. In his submission that order went too far. It was not necessary that those details should be given. He submitted that he had complied with every particular which the plaintiffs were entitled to have. They all knew what a "crook" was, and having described a member of the club as a "crook," and identified him the plaintiffs were not entitled to more particulars. The defendants should not now be asked to say how and why he was a "crook." The onus was upon his clients to prove that the man was a "crook;" therefore it would he emparrassing to his clients to give the particulars ordered.

Mr. McCardie supported the order of the judge. The libel did not only affected the six gentlemen mentioned, but all the committee.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams.—Are any of these six gentlemen parties to the action?

Mr. McCardie replied in the negative.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams.—Because, when you are asking for these particulars, I think that fact is material in the action.

Mr. McCardie said that the charge was that the committee knew the characters of these men, and should have prevented them from playing at the club. His clients were entitled to know what the defendants meant by the word "professional."

Further argument ensued, during which Mr. McCardie said that he was not asking anything that was impossible. The defendants had launched against the plaintiffs charges of bad language being used in the club, that there was quarrelling there, loss of temper, and that the conduct of some members was atrocious.

Lord Justice Vaughan Williams said that the answering of the whole of the questions was calculated to prejudice the trial of the imputations in the trial of the action.

Finally, the president said that the court had gone very carefully into the particulars and had come to the conclusion that to a certain extent they should be modified. As both sides had to an extent succeeded, the costs would be costs in the action.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 22.

A few showers are reported from Assam, and nearly general sleet occurred in Kashmir. There have been thunder storms in the South of the Peninsula Sonemarg, Dras, and Nizamabad have each had one inch of rain.

The depression over Jacobabad yesterday has moved into the Punjab, and is giving unsettled weather in the surrounding hills.

Forecast: Precipitation along the western Hymalays and in Assam.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22st April, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain moderately to havily clouded in the north west Punjab but have cleared elsewhere. The air has become damper than usual in the extreme north. Maximum temperature is above the average at Multan and Ambala. The minimum is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature is above the average at Mainpuri, Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared in upper Sind and west Rajputna, but remain lightly to moderately clouded in other districts. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Night temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Kotah.

Gujarat; Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies continue generally moderately clouded the air is damper than usual at most stations. Maximum temperature is in defect and the minimum in excess at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Raipur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south and lightly clouded in the north Konkan. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Moderate cloud persists in the South Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad while skies are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air either equal to or below the average. Day tempera ture is in excess at Bijapur. Night temperature is higher than usual at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The depression in Sind after giving a few duststorms has become shallower and appears to have moved further north-eastwards. The rainfall in the extreme north has been insignificant, although skies remain moderately to heavily clouded in the north west Punjab. A few thunderstorms are reported from the south Bombay Deccan and south Malabar, but the associated rainfall is of no importance.

A few thunderstorms may occur in the south Bombay Deccan and on the Malabar Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time on the 22st April, 1913, was 29·847 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. local time. The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches, and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid, no temperature correction required. Should the height of the barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 01 inches for 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. MR. J. H. ABBOT.

A well-attended meeting of the Anglo-Indian Empire League was held yesterday evening at the Indo-British Institution when the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Abbot of Jhansi, the new President-in-Chief of the League, addressed the meeting. Mr. James Macdonald who presided in introducing Mr. Abbout, said that the had come to Bombay to help to draw together frayed strands of a sadly disunited community, a community, of which some sections were vainly struggling to bring about a general upward movement in one which was fast losing ground in drowsy indifference. They hoped that Mr. Abbot might ring such a peal as would raise from this deadly lethargy all good and true men and women. Mr. Abbot, in the course of his address said that a great wave of patriotism was passing through India to-day. He earnestly begged each and everyone of them to fan the flame, keep it alive and make the spark to grow with the spirit of unity and fraternity.

He urged them to make the Anglo-Indian Association a political association, and cited the example of the Hindus and Mahomedans who had attained their present position in India by espousing politics. Assuming that he had quite convinced them that politics must play the biggest part in the arena of the future of Anglo-India, he thought the course of their policy should be representation, and after that—but even more than the first—to become soldiers and sailors of their King and Country. By representation he means they must be represented on Imperial and Provincial Councils, as also on all Municipal and District Boards and Cantonment Committee, the same as their Indian friends and by election.

Regarding the right of carrying arms for the King and country over land and sea the lecturer said that the Secretary of State's reply regarding the formation of Anglo-Indian regiments was still awaited and it could not be long deferred. If it was not all they had asked for they would try again. The force of circumstances and trend of events were all in their favour.

As for the Navy, they must have noticed from Reuter's telegrams that Mr. Winston Churchill said it was intended to encourage Colonials.—Australianens, New Zealanders and Canadians to join the Navy. He asked them whether they noticed that Anglo-Indians were omitted. The omission perhaps was intentional but for this reason all the more grave. He said he was in correspondence with one Executive Committee regarding this and had asked them to represent this grievous wrong to the First Lord of the Admirality. He was sure it had only to be brought to his notice to be set right. He then passed on to—(1) Allotment of proportion of appointments to Anglo-Indians; (2) Education; (3) Trade and Commerce. Regarding the first of these he said that they might have seen his replies to the Public Services Commision, in which he strongly contended that at least 25 per cent. of all provincial service appointments—inclusive of State Railways—should be reserved for Anglo-Indians. He still stood by the contention and emphatically maintained this should be so and established by statute.

Why Agriculture has not more largely appealed to the Anglo-Indian was beyond his ken. It was so simple, so congenial, so profitable.

"If the men," he continued, "who retire with pensions and some money saved, put their money into the purchasing of land instead of other investments, and even admitting they do not cultivate one acre of their own land the investment will bring them in at least 6 per cent. and if developed within two years 10 to 12 per cent. on their capital.

Dr. Baker, the Secretary of the Bombay League then gave a short review of the origin and progress of the Association. Regarding the Bombay Branch he said that since its reformation in November last its strength had risen to 180, but he wished it little short of 5,000 they could invite people from outside stations but that required canvassing and travelling expenses, but the funds at their disposal were at present only Rs. 250. Later a discussion took place as to the nature of the education that should be imparted to Anglo-Indians. One of the audience suggested that they did not succeed well because they did not know the vernacular of the country, and he said that the teaching of Urdu should be insisted upon in the schools. Their boys and girls showed a great aversion to learning the vernaculars.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman and cheers for the Hon'ble Mr. Abbot the meeting terminated.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the first 5 days of Apr., 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the period ...	151000	343000	3000	497000
Or per mile of Ry	160	363	3	526
For previous weeks of half year.	...	...	...	...
Total for the period ...	151000	343000	3000	497000
Comparison.				
Total for cor. period of previous year	159650	323521	2455	490636
Per mile of Ry. do...	16	347	3	519
Total to cor. date do...	159650	328521	2455	490626

Increase for the period...Rs. 6,374
Do. to date .....Rs. 6,374

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,900, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ROLLED PAPER WORK.

Among the numerous testimonies to the many-sided accomplishments and interests of the late Lady Dorothy Nevill, none would seem to have noticed that she was almost certainly the last who was proficient in the long forgotten art of rolled-paper decorative work. Probably the fact would have escaped observation altogether but for the circumstance that those cultured ladies who organise on behalf of charity the charming annual exhibitions of the Royal Amateur Art Society always add to its attractions by arranging a loan display illustrative of some by-path of delicate handicraft, which in the show held last month included several of the best examples known of this once much-practised exercise.

As far as can be traced, rolled-paper work belongs almost exclusively to Great Britain and was chiefly done from the end of the seventeenth to the opening of the nineteenth century. Paper of various colours cut into exceedingly narrow strips was used for the work, and rolled into minute tubes and spheres, which were closely set together in the form of mosaic. Flowers, buildings, and coats of arms were thus represented, with, as this exibition revealed, far better effect than might have been expected from such an unpromising medium. Even portraiture was sometimes attempted without wholly disastrous result, as was demonstrated by the picture thus executed about 1688 of King James II. and lent by Mr. Seymour Lucas, R.A. To this display Lady Dorothy Nevill's contribution included a pair of picture frames and a small tray, all of somewhat elaborate design, that she had made herself, and the few possessed of any little expert acquaintance with the subject were much interested in comparing it with the paper filigree decoration done by Lady Brownlow, great-grandmother of the present Earl Brownlow, who lent it, surrounding a group of family miniatures.

The exact dates of the specimens shown could not in all cases be fixed, but among the half-dozen or so of coats of arms sent by Mr. W. A. Propert the early years of the eighteenth century could be definitely given and this was about the period of a portrait shown by the Duchess of Wellington. No regular trade would seem to have existed at any time in this curious work, though it must have been a favourite pastime among ladies, spending long winter days and evenings at their country houses when travel was not as easy a matter as at the present time.

One of the first to see the possibilities of gardeuing as a career for women was Viscountess Wolseley who for several years past has directed a school for lady students of horticulture at Glynde, Sussex. In this direction she has been an enthusiast though owing to her dislike of speaking on public platforms it has not always been realised how much attention she has devoted to the subject. The aim of most ladies who take up gardening is either to grow flowers and vegetables for the markets or to be called in to advise on the laying out of lawns and terraces. Of late, too, there has grown up an admiration for what may be defined as period gardens and here again a chance arises for the woman who can at some artistic knowledge to practical skill. The average working gardner would look aghast at being told to convert some neglected patch into a Tudor garden. Not so Lady Wolseley, who is herself prepared to design and lay out an area in the styles characteristic of the reigns of Henry VIII, Elizabeth Charles II or Anne. Recognising, too that children are now being instructed on systematic lines in gardening, she has introducted portable frames, in which they can watch the progress of simple flowers and other growths.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd April.

NOTICES.

Dilom reports line interrupted to Behbehan Communication between Behbehan and Ahwaz interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah Schonschter, Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Telegrams for Hankow can only be accepted at sender's risk (27-5-12).

Telegrams for Turkey must be in plain language. Telegrams in secret language are not accepted (3-12-12).

All communication with southern places Phillipines interrupted (18-5-12).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Kozani, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has re-opened via Eas ern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to international service Selingrad (Moustapha Pasha) Gorna Djoumai (Djoumaibala) Lozengadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seree, Demin Hissar, Dedeghadj and Neverkop. Charges for above mentioned places same as for Europe (19-12-12).

Servian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailana, Gostiva, Kossouka, Krativa, Kitcheko, Vizes (Karpruia), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for these places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Telegrams for Reunion are accepted without any restrictions (17-3-13).

Owing to violent storms telegrams for offices in Morocco are subject to great delay (1-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Coahuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinoila, Sonora in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Bhamo Route to China restored (22-4-13).

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

H. E. Lady Hardinge visited the Ripon Hospital on Tuesday.

Mr. R. E. Purves, Superintending Engineer, Jhelum, will succeed Mr. Bennett as Chief Engineer and Secretary in the Government of the Punjab Irrigation Branch.

Lt.-Col. Erskine, Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khad, is to be appointed Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States He will be succeeded by Lieut.-Col Straton, now on leave.

A communique states that the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. H. L. O'Garrett, M. A., (Cantab.), to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of History in the Government College, Lahore.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. A. P. Cox, M. A. (New Zealand), B. A. (Cantab.), to the Indian Educational Service as Professor of History at the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Mr. Bosanquet, on the completion of his special duty in the Foreign Office, will proceed on six months' leave from the 24th instant prior to his taking up the appointment as Agent to the Governor General in Central India. Mr. Tucker, who will act for him, will take over charge from Mr. Odwyer on the 17th of May.

Two public meetings of the Hindu Marriage Reform League have been held in Allahabad—one for ladies at the Anglo-Bengali School, and one for men at Balrampur Hall. Mrs. Prag Das, wife of Rai Bahadur Prag Das, retired judge, presided at the ladies' meeting, which proved a great success, over 200 ladies from the leading families of Allahabad being present.

A few days ago there came under the hammer for sale and immediate demolition a block of buildings in Calcutta which have great historical interest. The whole of the block, known as No. 55, Canning Street, was sold. The house was one of the first occupied by Warren Hastings, and has been the residence of Mr. R. D. Mehta, C.I.E., having been in the possession of his family for the past fifty years. The area is to be cleared to make room for a very large block of buildings consisting of 154 shops with business premises above.

The Siamese Government Gazette contains a decree which comes into force on July 1, whereby Siamese are to be compelled to take sur, or family, names. It provides that the wife is to take the surname of her husband and that if a son has not the father's surname he must take that of the mother. Persons are forbidden to change their surnames when chosen without official permission and the decree orders the head of every household, i.e., the oldest living member of the family, to register the family name within six months.

Lieut.-Colonel Popham Young, Deputy Commissioner of Sialkot, gave the Royal Services Commission some very plain speaking on the last day of the Commission's sitting. Among other matters, he said, the present system of recruitment for the Civil Service was wrongly based on the assumption that "all young men of the English Empire whose parents can afford the requisite educational facilities are potential judges and administrators." That was an assumption altogether too large. He commented adversely on infant prodigies and immature youths, who, he said, were not wanted in India.

In view of the information in the hands of the Calcutta police and Customs authorities, which point to the smuggling of firearms into Calcutta, it is satisfactory to find that the police have succeeded in making an arrest which is likely to lead to interesting developments. A day or two ago a Mahomedan named Karim Bux, said to be a serang by profession, was arrested while endeavouring to dispose of a six-chambered revolver and 52 cartridges to two Pathans. In the course of the enquiries which followed it was ascertained that the revolver, which is one of German manufacture, was, according to the statement of accused brought out by him on his return from a recent visit to Germany. Karim Bux, who has no license to own a revolver as required by the arms act, informed the police that he brought the revolver in his belongings when he arrived here in the s.s. "Hadenfels". It is expected, says a contemporary, that further information will be elicited which will enable the authorities to check, if not to stop altogether the importation of arms in this way.

The report is current that the question of substituting September 30th for March 31st as the end of the Indian financial year is under discussion. It has been suggested that if this course were adopted the difficulty of estimating revenue and expenditure would be reduced, since in September the nature of the monsoon is fully known. The following monsoon would, however, have to be considered, and it is impossible to eliminate the factor of possible crop failure from the Budget estimates by making changes in the official year. Another suggestion advanced is to the effect that the presentation of the Budget in September would be more convenient for the officals, who would then be able to carry out all the preliminary work on the hills, and also for non-official members of Council, who would find it more convenient to attend at Simla in the autumn than at Delhi in March. If the Budget is not to be presented, adds the "Statesman," where it can be properly discussed, it is a matter of indifference to the country at large whether it is submitted in a glorified village in the remote Himalayas or in a moribund city in the Plains.

A correspondent writes:—Since the transfer of the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens of Nagpur to the Agricultural Department, the Horti-Zoological Gardens called Maharaj Bag have remained in charge of the Superintendent of the Gardens. Unfortunately, a severe form of rinderpest recently broke out in the deer paddocks, and out of about 120 spotted deer Indian antelopes and Nilgais, more then 30 died. A few only could be inoculated. The large area intersected by rivulets precluded the keeper from catching the animals for inoculation. It is feared that a still larger number already suffering will fall victims to the disease. In the cage near the spacious aviary were found a pair of roseate and sulphur-crested cockatoos stung to death by bees. The bees must have attacked the birds in swarms. The number of dead bees bitten into bits show the ferocity of the attack and the vigour of the defence. The birds evidently defended themselves bravely; but they were overpowered. Not far from this cage was the chimpanzee, one of the chief attractions of the gardens. He also was attacked, but fortunately for himself got loose and escaped from the bees with nothing worse than a swollen face.

A Lay Preacher

Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion—

Just a *change of opinion* was enough to give Mr. W. King his present prosperity, for he realised in the nick of time that *his* way was *not* curing his brain fag and nervous exhaustion, so he tried the Phosferine way. Mr. King's method was to *ignore* his despondency and feeling of collapse, and persuade himself there was nothing unusual in the painful fatigue the lightest effort to work cost him, until, as he steadily *got worse*, he resolved to drop his own opinion and see what Phosferine could do. The result was so astonishingly beneficial, even after a *few* doses, that the brain fag and nervous exhaustion ceased entirely, enabling him to do *more* work than before and yet not feel the strain. This remarkable advantage is seen in the extraordinary energy and vigour of Mr. King's public speaking, and so amazingly have his prospects improved since his speedy recovery, that he declares he *had* to come forward with the evidence of the magnificent benefit he derived from Phosferine.

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Mr. W. J. King, School House, Trumpington Rd., Forest Gate, London, E., writes:—"I am writing to add my name to the list of those people who have found Phosferine to be the Greatest of all Tonics. Some time back I was very much run down through overstrain brought on by incessant bodily exercise and mental application. The usual tendency of mankind is to give up some of their work, have a rest, and at the same time take medicine, so I endeavoured to *keep going on without seeking advice*, but as I was *getting worse* I found *that* policy would not do. Having heard many friends speak about Phosferine, and one in particular offering me some, I decided to give it a trial. Purchasing a 2/6 bottle, I began to doctor myself. The result not only astonished me, but others also noticed how much better I was, even althongh I had only taken a *few* doses. I found I could do the same amount of work *easier*, and at present am able to do *more* than before and yet not feel the strain. I have a good deal of public speaking, and I find an occasional dose of Phosferine is a great benefit."—May 28, 1912.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 23rd April, 1913.

AUSTRALIAN EUCALYPTUS ON THE NILGIRIS.

APART from tea and coffee, foremost among the economic products of the Nilgiris that have proved profitable investments is the vast imported genus Eucalyptus rich in more than 150 species and typically Australian, that is to say, it bears the stamp of a country the products of which are the most original in the world ; a country where the swans are black, where the mammals are closely allied to the birds, and regarding the vegetation—of which the late Abbe Correa de Airra exclaimed, "Flore au Bal Masque,"—and many plants, scores in reality, bear a mask so remarkable in their mimicry of other forms. Here "Prosiacea" assume the guise of ferns ; and legions of accacia, far from displaying the pinnate foliage of "mimosa" resemble the jumper or willow. The Eucalypti do not escape this tendency to mimicry and, strange to say, the same species is often different at different stages of growth. These remarkable instances of heteromorphism are of frequent occurrence in Australia and their philosophical bearing with reference to the theory of the origin of species is not yet thoroughly appreciated. On the Nilgiris these phenomena have not been observed—at least as yet—since the species introduced have been extremely limited and the propagation has been confined to one the glonolus. That the eucalyptus, though a native of Australia, has been found to have made a home on the Nilgiris cannot but be admitted to be a fact ; some even go so far as to say that it flourishes as well, if not better, in its adopted than in its native habitat.

The plantations of eucalyptus, on the Nilgiris now cover a considerable area. There can be no doubt that they have, in many places, practically ousted the indigenous and more graceful shola trees. The Government have planted it in sixteen places on the plateau, all being treated as fuel reserves—and some as timber sources. The history of the introduction of this tree into the hills is somewhat mixed, but as far as it can be traced, it may be taken that the date of such introduction was about the year 1857, and it would appear that the late General Rhodes Morgan was one of those mainly concerned in its introduction and that the Government of Madras were about the first to start regular plantations of eucalyptus, by obtaining seed from Australia. Madras then had, in Sir William Denison, a governor who hailed from the southern continent, and was possessed of agricultural instincts. At the present day the plateau is studded with the tree in big or small clumps throughout the plateau and in the upper slopes, and the Badagas, the cultivating tribe of the hills having very generally taken to its cultivation and even to its use as a fuel. There are some fine specimens of the tree in private grounds ; one particulary gigantic tree in the grounds of Gæton Park, where it is often visited by forest officers curious about such matters. It is reputed to be one of the earliest planted, with a trunk diameter between five and six feet. Taller specimens there are many. This one is said to have once been struck by lightning—but still, it maintains its premier position among the exotics.

The wood of the eucalyptus when well planed and varnished, presents an appearance almost equal to mahogany—and this tends to show its value for cabinet work and the engraver's art. For some reason or other—probably on account of the wood not being sufficiently matured—its merit in this direction does not appear to have yet been taken advantage of, though the wood is extensively used in building, for flooring, rafters, planks, and sometimes doors and windows. Its principal use is as fuel—the very leaves being gathered for that purpose. Eucalyptus of small dimensions is sawn up and supplied to the Cordite Factory and the Railway in the plains where it has largely replaced coal from its cheapness and the heat it generates. The most recent use to which the green leaves have been applied is the manufacture of an essential oil as an invaluable remedy for colds, etc. Samples of this oil sent to the Home market have been tested and reported to be superior to the average Australian brands.

MEMORABLE EPOCH IN CHURCH HISTORY.

IT is a far cry from the year 313 of our Era to the present day, yet it seemed to be near enough to those who crowded the Town Hall the other day to celebrate enthusiastically an historical event that happened during it. It was indeed a memorable event that the Catholics of Western India had assembled to commemorate, but still the enthusiasm which it was able to evoke at the distance of so many as sixteen hundred years shows that not only the religious but also the historical sense of the community is very strong. The Emperor Constantine, whose grant of the Edict of Milan to the early Christians and their Church was the cause of so much enthusiasm, has gone the way of many another mighty ruler. His line ceased to rule half the world long ago, and the famous capital which bears his name and was founded shortly after this Edict, exists indeed to the present day, not as the proud centre of a Christian empire, however, but as the headquarters of the Caliph of Islam. But though the glories of Constantine and Constantinople have long since departed, the Christian Church which thankfully received the priceless boon of this Edict from the very first Christian Emperor of Rome, still exists and flourishes, and at its head is still the line of the Popes of Rome, who have followed one another in unbroken succession for sixteen centuries.

The importance of this act of Constantine is very great, it might well be called supreme ; for, with it really begins the history of the free Christian Church and religion. Dean Milman, the famous English Church historian, well calls it the great charter of the liberties of Christianity. That religion which was to prove in the course of the coming centuries the great liberator of Europe by converting, mollifying, and enlightening its barbarous Gothic and other conquerors, was itself not free under the early Roman Empire, but hampered by the most cruel persecutions and unjust laws made by pagan senates and emperors. One of the most cruel of these persecutions that under Diocletian was just over; and Constantine, who was well disposed towards the new religion, had begun his memorable reign which lifted the humble and persecuted faith in a few years to the throne itself. Constantine was the son of a Christian father but was not himself a Christian till the very end of his life. But he was superstitious and believed that the victories he gained over his imperial rivals with his legions were somehow due to his secret belief in the God of the Christians. His famous vision of a shining cross in the heavens above the declining sun is well-known, and it tended to confirm him in his attitude towards Christianity. Some time after this he openly declared himself on the Christian side by promulgating from Milan, where he had arrived from Rome, this celebrated Edict by which the new religion was placed on an absolute equality with the religion that had hitherto persecuted it. It was up till that time a crime to be a Christian, but henceforward it obtained absolute freedom for its profession. All confiscated property which had been alienated by the State, was ordered to be restored. This Edict marked a real epoch in the history of Christianity which thenceforward entered upon a new era of beneficence and greatness. If its commemoration leads to knowledge as to this beneficent work, its object would be gained.

COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE.

SOME days ago, we referred to the proposal to establish an Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and to the controversy, which has arisen whether it should have its location in Ceylon or in the West Indies. We urged the claims of Ceylon on account of the service, which such a college might be to India, intended as it is to provide the finishing of a tropical agricultural course to students, who have already studied agriculture in Europe. We are pleased to see that one of our leading local authorities, Dr. Herold Mann, Principal of the Poona Agricultural College, has given his powerful support to the selection of Ceylon, and has communicated his reasons in a letter addressed to Mr. C. Drieberg, Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Board, who may be trusted to use the arguments, which it embodies, to the best advantage before the Colonial Office. Dr. Mann strongly supports the selection of Ceylon in preference to the West Indies, should it be finally decided that only one college be established. The advantage, which Ceylon possesses as a centre in relation to other British possessions, is obviously much greater than any which the West Indies can claim; and Dr. Mann dwells on the usefulness of a college to India, which possesses agricultural colleges, none of which, however, are equipped in the way in which this will be for the training of European teachers. The Ceylon Press welcomes his valuable letter and urges that, as the evidence of a non-resident in the island, it should be given prominence. For ourselves, seeing how paramount is the interest of agriculture in India, we do not know why the Government should not express its opinion, which would obviously receive far weightier consideration than that of any single person either official or non-official.

TO AVOID STREET ACCIDENTS.

LORD KINGSBURGH, the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, gave evidence the other day before the Select Committee on Motor Traffic, when he expressed himself decidedly opposed to the suggested change in the rule of the road—viz., that the rule of the road for wheeled vehicles should be the same for pedestrians. The sole reason why there were accidents was that people stepped off the pavement on to the roadway in the direction they were going. He did not think the change would diminish the motor danger. There was not an increase in the number of accidents in proportion to the increase in the number of motor vehicles. Incidentally, his Lordship laid down a rule for preventing accidents. People, he said, never seemed to realise that the safest way to cross a street was by moving diagonally to the right till half-way across and then turn round and move diagonally to the left. In fact, they should always move against the traffic. Experience is gradually teaching people how to take care of themselves and every man who steps off to the rear of a tram learns a wholesome lesson.

CENTRAL PROVINCES INDUSTRIES.

TRADE flourished in the Central Provinces in the last official year and it is shown that the number of factories working increased from 353 to 360, employing 41,838 operatives. Wages ruled high and complaints were general of the difficulty of recruiting new labour at reasonable rates, notwithstanding the fact that emigration was not resorted to. The railborne traffic amounted to sixty and three-quarter millions of maunds valued at thirty-six and a half crores of rupees. The mining industry did not show altogether satisfactory results. The output of coal decreased by nine thousand tons, but as the output from Mohpani, which yields the most valuable coal, increased by twelve thousand tons, the value of the total provincial output rose by Rs. 23,000. The manganese market was dull throughout the year and exports showed a decrease on the year of twenty-eight thousand tons. Exports of limestone and clay decreased by seventeen thousand tons, but their value rose by Rs. 30,000.

THE P and O. Co.'s steamer "Moldavia" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 20th instant.

THE R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" is due to arrive here to-day from the Persian Gulf, with Headquarters and two squadrons of the 39th Central India Horse.

THE Bannu moveable column has returned to Kajuri in Tochi. It will presumably leave for Bannu in a very short time. As matters remain quiet on the frontier, Sir G. Roos Keppel has returned to his headquarters at Peshawar.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The news of the sudden death of Sir Apcar A. Apcar at Bangalore, on Thursday afternoon, was received in Calcutta late the same evening, when men had congregated at the clubs for refreshment after a long day in office over their mails for Home. It is no exaggeration of language to say that it caused the numbing dismay of an utterly unexpected catastrophe. When Sir Apcar left Calcutta for Bangalore at the end of the last racing season, it was generally remarked that he was looking better than at any time since his first unfortunate seizure; you may remember that was the opinion I expressed in my letter of the 1st March. Everybody felt sure that another season at the Madras sanitarium would set him up completely. I had a letter from a mutual friend only last week telling me how well he looked, and how popular he was in that large military station. You can, therefore, well imagine how utterly taken aback all society was by the mournful tidings of the last fatal stroke. The event has occurred at an unfortunate juncture for the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. During the coming racing season, the new betting legislation will be on trial, and it is important that we should have the best experience and the best advice to carry the administration through the crisis. This Sir Apcar, and he alone, could bring to the task ; and for this very purpose he was again elected Senior Steward, although he had asked to be relieved of the responsibility on account of the state of his health. His sudden taking off in the midst of the deliberations of the policy to pursue to protect the Turf Club from the reckless operations of those book-makers, who have vowed to run a coach and four through the Bengal Betting Act, is a blow to stagger the most placid. Who is to take his place ? That is a question which none feels in a mood to answer ; we can give no satisfactory answer at the moment. On the Turf, Sir Apcar was in a position by himself ; there was no other who wielded an influence at once so intimate and so powerful among all classes connected with racing. He was an owner who raced in a large way for the pure sport of the thing ; everybody knew that he could afford it, and that the shady side of the game was abhorrent to him ; those who played it could expect no mercy from him as a judge. This was enough to make him feared and respected, by the professional community, the people who make a business of racing. Among sportsmen he stood for the highest expression of the chivalry of Turf, an Indian counterpart of Lord Rosebery—to replace such a man at a moment's notice is in the existing conditions impossible.

The remaining Stewards of the Club are Sir Allan Arthur, Mr. R. G. Bates, Mr. G. B. Deakin, and Mr. A. F. Woodhouse, who was appointed only the other day in place of Mr. Harry Jones, who, though elected at the annual meeting, two months ago, never took office. Mr. C. D. Stewart is mentioned as the most likely candidate for the new vacancy. With the exception of Sir Allan Arthur, none of these gentlemen is a public man of eminence; and the reputation of all, good though it is, is purely local; their experience of racing is confined to Calcutta, and though, of course, highly useful, is not exactly all we want in what amounts to a revolution in methods. That is the reason for the suggestion which has found favour in influential quarters that Lord Carmichael should be approached with a prayer to consent to wear for a time at least the mantle of Sir Apcar A. Apcar. His Excellency would make an ideal Senior Steward, "primus inter pares," but I am afraid there would be insuperable objections of State to his accepting a responsibility for which his qualities and tastes and experience so eminently fit him. There is a very big and a very tender nonconformist conscience in Calcutta, which would be outraged beyond repair, if the head of the Government were to take an active part in the administration of so evil an institution as the Turf Club; as it is, this same Conscience is deeply offended that his Excellency is so assiduous in his patronage of racing, as not to miss a day's sport when he is in town. The uncouth cannot understand why so prominent a Christian as Mr. Gourlay, the Private Secretary, does not employ his influence to wean the Governor from a practice so pernicious. It would be impolitic to put too great a strain on this Nonconformist Conscience, for, past experience has taught the Government that its influence can be powerfully exerted for mischief in that marvellous assembly, the House of Commons, which after all is the final court of appeal in Indian affairs.

If rustication consequent on bankruptcy had never happened him, there would be no misgivings of the ability of Sir Allan Arthur to fill the big gap in our turf administration, caused by the death of Sir Apcar. Although never an owner of race-horses in a large way, Sir Allan Arthur has right throughout his career in India, both at Bombay and in Calcutta, been intimately associated with racing. He was already a leading member of the Western India Turf Club, when the bookmakers, Messrs. Miller and Brittian came down on the Indian turf, like wolves on the fold, and annihilated the old and honoured system of lottery betting on races. He is, therefore, fully conversant with all the consequences of that descent, and accordingly has the necessary experience to deal adequately with the present crisis. The doubt is about his strength of will and his personal influence. However, he has now a glorious opportunity of rising to the occasion, and thoroughly rehabilitating himself with that very section of the public which looks upon the turf as the most important social institution.

Let me return to the great citizen we have just lost. I first met Sir Apcar in 1890, when he was just beginning to be a burra saheb both on the turf and in the world of commerce. His father was then alive and an active partner in the firm of Apcar and Co. The son who had already won the Viceroy's Cup with a horse called Statesman, that year, imported at great cost from Australia, Bravo, the winner of the Melbourne Cup, in order to make sure of wresting the primacy of the Calcutta Turf from Lord Beresford. The rivalry between these sportsmen was then so keen as to divide the turf into two furious factions—but that is another story. Bravo failed lamentably in the great classic which to the disappointment and chagrin of his owner, was won by Myall King, Lord Beresford's thrice-crowned champion. Next year, however, the Apcar star was in the ascendant, the Cup being unexpectedly won by Sir Apcar's Moorhouse who, starting a 7 to 1 chance, beat the favourite, Little Prince, in whom Lord Beresford was interested. It was some years, however, before Sir Apcar obtained the papal authority which he retained till his death ; his ascendancy began with the departure of Lord Beresford for England ; it may be said to have been consolidated by the achievements of that great horse Great Scot who won the Cup in 1903 and 1904, and ran a gallant second to Acetelene in 1905. All this happened in the reign of Lord Curzon, the most brilliant pro-consul India has yet had to direct her destinies. It was in the same reign that Sir Apcar came into his own as a leader of the Commercial community, being twice elected chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. In 1906 he got the companionship of Indian Empire, and in the same year he imported from Australia his second champion, Fitzgrafton, who also won him the Cup two years in succession. Then came a lull in his victories on the turf, until he abandoned his continence to Australian horses and imported Mayfowl from England. This Irish hunter gave him his final and most complete triumph on the turf. It won the Cup outright in 1910 and 1911, and ran a dead heat for it last year. But to do justice to Sir Apcar's racing career would take too much space; I have picked out the chief events to account in a measure for the authority he possessed as Senior Steward. He raced big and he raced straight; and having the true interest, of spot at heart, the community gladly surrendered to him a power which never before, and I do not think will ever again be centered in one man. Sir Apcar used his power autocratically but well, which is the reason that racing in Calcutta has on the whole been comparatively clean and above board.

Sir Apcar made a capable rather than a distinguished Chairman of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; he was loved and respected for his solid mediocrity, which kept the commercial ship on an even keel in an uneventful passage. He was no orator, but his speeches read extremely well in print: they do say that was because he was served by a very able literary ghost. Among his other dignities was the presidentship of the Bengal club ; he was an ideal clubman, having never been married and always of a full social habit. His geniality will be missed in every avocation of our society, and we shall not look on his like again in the life of the present generation. He was a man, take him for all in all. The public has learnt with melancholy satisfaction that his body is to be brought to Calcutta for interment; it will give his friends and admirers a last opportunity of showing the world what they thought of him.

Before Sir Apcar's death, the firm with which he was identified had declined in commercial importance. They had sold their jute mill also their steamers with which they traded with China, where their huge fortunes were made, the steamers were absorbed by the B. I. S. N. when it embarked on a rate war with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. It is reported that the firm of Apcar will now soon disappear from the scene. The present head, Mr. A. G. Apcar, is over eighty years of age; he was the uncle of the late Sir Apcar. He has sons and nephews but none are very keen on continuing in business : their present fortunes are ample for single men which nearly all are The disappearance of the firm will not make much difference to our commercial polity.

There has been a great newspaper hubbub during the week over the appointment of Mr. Hornell to be Director of Public Instruction in succession to Mr. Kuchler, and in supersession of Professor James. I prepared you for this in a previous letter and hinted at the motive of the Government for perpetrating, what has been loudly called, a job. When the Government of India had decided to go outside the Department for a Director, they would have been most wise not to apologise in any circumstances. The job would then have been a week's sensation after which it would have been forgotten by all save the aggrieved officers. But to justify the translation of Mr. Hornell from London to Calcutta, the Government of India foolishly condemned the whole Education Department in India in one sweeping indictment. They went so far as to say that there was no educationist in India who could be entrusted with the new experiments which the Government of Bengal were contemplating in primary and secondary education. This naturally arrayed all the professors in one solid phalanx against the Imperial Government, who, we all know, have done this evil thing simply to please the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The editors of the Calcutta papers which are berating the Government for rank jobbery are encouraged to go on by the four quarters of the professorial world in this country. I never knew a parochial event to cause such wide-spread indignation. There is little to be gained by stirring the embers of this fierce conflagration ; Mr. Kuchler has departed for England, an angry and disappointed man and the lucky young man who is to get his job will be out here on the 12th proximo, -probably to be welcomed by the very men who are now crying shame.

The ugly feature of the controversy was the unworthy attempt of some of the native papers to make racial capital out of it. They rejoiced that Professor James had been superseded, not because he had done anything to deserve such heavy punishment at the very end of his career, but simply because the English papers had warmly espoused his cause. College Square was delighted that Lord Hardinge had once again snubbed the European Community, and angered them by destroying a vested right. Since the Public Services Commission has been among us and stirred up the lees of racial bitterness. College Square is prancing about like a liberated tiger, which is getting the very food it most relishes; namely, the blood of an Englishman. There are not wanting people, not easily panic-struck, who attribute to this excited condition the recrudescence of anarchical activity. The authorities of the East India Railway, for instance, are convinced that the recent attempts to wreck mail and passenger trains in which leading European officials and non-officials were known to be travelling, was the work of political anarchists. I have been told that there will be litigation shortly in which this will come out. A military officer of standing has put in a claim for heavy damages sustained in a recent accident, and the defence of the railway concerned is that the accident was not due to their negligence, but to the malicious activity of political anarchists. I am not lawyer enough to know if this is a good defence in law, but this much I do know as a journalist, that Mr. Garth, who has been engaged for the railway, is satisfied that his client is the victim of a dangerous political propagands. The police are very reticent, but the obvious anxiety of the officers of the C. I. D. is taken as an indication that something dangerous is towards. The vulgar anticipation is that the first serious manifestation in Calcutta itself will be the blowing up of the statue, of Lord Curzon. The Commissioner of Police is treating this as something more than an idle threat, for he has a squad of twelve parawallahs told off to guard the statue, day and night, and no amount of protest or ridicule will alter his opinion that this is a very necessary precaution. The gossip is that he has had his orders from Simla, from Mr. Hughes-Buller, who appears to be in possession of special information. My own opinion is that the police have got a bad dose of nerves, but it were rank heresy to repeat that opinion in any European club, the penalty would be a ducking in the nearest tank on the maidan. Well, whether there is an anarchist plot afoot or not, the tension between the races is most uncomfortable to one like me, who has so many Indian

(Continued on page 9.)

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

THE CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

MOST PROSPEROUS YEAR EVER KNOWN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 22.

Mr Lloyd George, in his Budget statement to-day, said the year had been the most prosperous ever known. Every industry was humming.

The tide of affluent trade was so high that it had overwhelmed three serious obstacles, the coal strike, the bad harvest and the Balkan War.

The stamp duties, which reflected trade more accurately than any other duty, showed a large increase in every branch.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that the revenue for last year had exceeded the estimates by £1,600,000, but that the supplementary estimates for the fleet, for doctors in connection with the Insurance Act, and for the advance to Uganda, amounted to £4,671,000. Nevertheless, owing to savings and underspending, the whole would be met from revenue.

The Chancellor estimated that the expenditure for 1913 and 1914 would be £195,640,000. This startling figure was due to the growth of armaments. He saw no prospect of a decrease, unless there were a fundamental change in the policy of the nations.

RATES OF INSURANCE AT LLOYD'S.

LONDON April 22.

The *Daily News* says that there will be no remission of taxation in the Budget.

Insurances are being effected at Lloyd's at the rate of fifty guineas per cent. against an alteration of the income tax, twelve guineas against an alteration of the sugar duty, and from fifteen to twenty guineas against an alteration of the tea duty.

BALKAN NEGOTIATIONS,

FURTHER REPLY OF ALLIES TO THE POWERS.

ATHENS, April 21.

The reply of the Allies has been handed to the Powers. The reply accepts mediation with reservation of the right of debate with the Powers, regarding the questions of the Ægean Islands and the Thracian and Albanian frontiers.

PROMISING SIGNS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.

It is understood that besides a truce with Bulgaria, Turkey has entered into friendly arrangements with Greece and Servia for the exchange and repatriation of prisoners.

KING AND QUEEN AT CREWE

RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT HONOURED.

LONDON, April 21.

The King and Queen received an enthusiastic welcome on their visit to the Crewe railway works to-day. They conversed cordially with the Mayor, who is a signalman, and took the greatest interest in the wonderful engineering exhibits.

LONDON, April 21.

The King has conferred a knighthood upon Mr. R. Turnbull, Superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway.

VSIT TO THE POTTERIES.

LONDON, April 22.

The King and Queen, who are visiting the Potteries, had a splendid ovation to-day. There were beautiful decorations everywhere, the effect of which was enhanced by the prevailing sunshine. Their Majesties greatly enjoyed a Maypole dance by children in a garden suburb.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 22.

The members of the Indian Currency Commission from India are expected to arrive early in May, but it is not anticipated that the regular sittings of the Commission will start before the close of the Whitsuntide recess at the end of the month.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN.

LONDON, April 22.

The underwriters of the two millions sterling West Australian Government loan, issued at a price of 98 1-2 and bearing interest at 4 per cent. have been saddled with 87 per cent. of the issue. The loan is quoted at three- quarters discount.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Page as Ambassador to Great Britain.

STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, April 22.

The steamer "Shahzada" from Cambay has been sunk in a collision off Tarifa. All on board have been landed at Gibraltar.

THE ARMY PROBLEM

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

CONSIDERATION BY DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 21.

The House of Lords, to-day, resumed the debate on the second reading of the Army Annual Bill. The Duke of Connaught was present.

Lord Midleton maintained that the position was more serious than in 1907; therefore the shortage in numbers of the Territorial Force should be dealt with immediately. He appealed to the Government not to treat the question as a party matter.

Lord Haldane vigorously attacked Lord Midleton and the official Opposition, and defended the Government's policy. Alluding to the Opposition's disunion in military matters, he asked if the Army problem was to be added to the controversies on food taxes and the Parliament Act. If so, then Heaven help the country when the Unionists took office!

Lord Haldane said that the Defence Committee was now considering the change in position since 1907. A quarter of a century hence, when the Empire was more developed, it might well be that some of the Dominions might be able to do more than look after themselves. They might even help us regarding India; but at present we must meet our own responsibilities. The voluntary system was indispensable both for the Army and the Navy. Our peril from invasion, Lord Haldane continued, was much more easily grappled with than in a country with a land frontier. We should not belong to the blue water school, which believed that there could not be an invasion, nor to the "blue funk" school, living in daily fear of invasion. The shortage in the Territorials was regrettable, but it was due to the discouraging criticisms of exponents of compulsory service. He appealed to the Opposition to put an end to such criticisms. He advocated preliminary training in schools on the lines of the Boy Scouts' system. In conclusion, he reiterated his statement that he saw no cause for nervousness.

Lord Curzon repudiated Lord Haldane's charges against the advocates of compulsory service. The Territorials were a complete failure. He suggested a conference of the leaders of both the parties to consider the findings of the Defence Committee. He asked why they should not join hands in an endeavour to solve the Army question.

LONDON, April 22.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Army Annual Bill.

NEED FOR SUFFICIENT ARMY

STRIKING SPEECH BY PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBURG.

LONDON, April 22.

The Conservative papers are giving prominence to a speech by Prince Louis of Battenburg, at the annual meeting of the Union Jack Club, under the presidency of Colonel Sir Edward Ward.

The Prince said that the Fleet alone could not adequately protect Britain. A sufficient and trained professional army was quite as necessary as the Navy.

LORD CURZON'S SUGGESTION.

The *Standard* says that Lord Curzon's suggestion for a joint conference of both parties on the subject of the Territorials, has aroused much interest in the Lobby. It is understood, the paper adds, that if a middle way between the existing conditions and conscription could be found, many of the Government's supporters would be relieved.

COTTON TRADE TROUBLE.

LONDON, April 22.

There is further trouble with the cotton operatives at Nelson Mills, the weavers, in violation of agreements, defying the employers on the non-unionist question. A number are already out, or have tendered strike notices in two mills, while strikes are threatened in a dozen other mills.

THE "AQUITANIA."

LONDON, April 21.

The new Cunard liner "Aquitania" was successfully launched at Clydebank to-day. She is the largest British vessel yet built, being of 47,000 tons and carrying 3,250 passengers. The river was *en fete* for the occasion, and excursion steamers were run from all parts.

AVIATION FATALITY.

LONDON, April 22.

Paymaster Eustace Berne, of the Naval Aviation School at Eastchurch, was knocked down by a biplane yesterday afternoon, and died in the evening.

Before expiring, he said, "My consolation is that I have always done my best for naval flying."

THE GERMAN ARREST.

LONDON, April 21.

The Frenchman Captain Lemerle, who was arrested at Speyer, has been released.

[Reuter cabled on April 16th: A French captain named Lemerle has been arrested at Speyer. It is believed that there is some misunderstanding, as he was on regular leave, and was travelling in Germany in his private capacity and on no mission."]

INDIA'S DEBT.

BORROWING AT EASY RATES.

ADVANTAGE BESTOWED BY BRITAIN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 22.

Sir George Paish, presiding at a lecture at the East India Association, in which a purely token paper currency was advocated, said that the experience of Argentina and Brazil, in issuing a paper currency without bullion behind it had been unfortunate, and they had since established a gold standard. India was enjoying unexampled prosperity under the present system.

Britain lent her money, he said, at rates a little higher than for her own first-class securities, and but for British administration, India would be paying six or seven per cent., like China. Home Charges had often been misrepresented as a serious tribute, whereas, India had better value for her money than any other country. Foreign countries paid Britain in railway interest far larger sums than the Indian Home Charges, the British having lent to them at much higher rates than to India.

COMING ROYAL MARRIAGES.

LONDON, April 21.

The announcement of the projected marriage between ex-King Manoel and Princess Augusta Victoria of Hohenzollern, is confirmed.

King George and the Emperor William have telegraphed their congratulations to Queen Amelia on the marriage arranged between ex-King Manoel and the Princess Augusta Victoria. The marriage will probably take place in a few months.

LONDON, April 21.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland will visit Berlin, to attend the marriage between Princess Victoria Luise and Ernst August, and the Duke of Brunswick-Luensburg.

NEW JAPANESE WARSHIP.

LONDON, April 21.

The Japanese battle-cruiser "Kongo," constructed by Messrs. Vickers, was berthed in the graving-dock at Belfast to-day. She is the largest battle-cruiser in the world, having a displacement of 27,500 tons, and a speed of 28 knots.

THE NEW CHINA.

PRAYER IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

LONDON, April 21.

The appointment by the Chinese Government of a day of prayer for China, among the Christian communities, was inspired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is an ardent Christian. His action has evoked sympathetic interest in Great Britain, where a similar day of prayer is being organised for the 27th inst., by the heads of different denominations. The day will also be observed in America.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

PEKING, April 21.

The old international group, with the United States omitted, is negotiating for a five per cent. loan on terms similar to those offered by the Six-Power group. The conclusion of the loan is apparently within measurable distance. The agreement provides for the appointment of five advisers from the nations concerned.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 22.

The death is announced of Lord Gorell.

The death is announced of Colonel John Wyndham Dawkins.

The death is announced of Mr. Alexander Harvey, formerly Professor of International Law at the Peking University.

[The Right Hon. John Gorell Barnes, 1st Baron Gorell of Brampton, resigned the office of President of the Divorce and Admiralty Division of the King's Bench Division in 1908, having occupied it for three years. He was born in 1848, the son of Mr. Henry Barnes, a Liverpool shipowner. Educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1876, and took silk in 1888. He became a judge of the Divorce and Admiralty Court in 1892, and was appointed President in 1905, when he also became a Privy Councillor. He received a peerage on retirement. His heir is the Hon. Henry Gorell, who was born in 1882.]

[Col John Wyndham George Dawkins, who was born in 1861, the son of the late Clinton George Dawkin's, formerly Consul-General at Venice, saw active service in the Sudan in 1898, and in South Africa from 1899-1902, where he was wounded and was four times mentioned in despatches.]

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT.

ANOTHER LANDING IN FRANCE.

SIGNIFICANT HINT FROM PARIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANCY, April 22.

A biplane with two German officers on board landed at 7-45 this morning to the north of Arracourt, near Luneville.

Captain Dewall, who was in charge of the biplane, explains that he left Darmstadt for Metz, but was compelled to descend owing to shortage of petrol. He believed that he was still in German territory.

PARIS, April 22.

France, while admitting that to-day's landing near Luneville was unavoidable, has made representations to Germany with regard to the inconvenience of "the repeated regrettable landings," and has asked for measures to prevent them in future.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF METROPOLITAN STAKES.

The result of the Great Metropolitan Stakes is as follows :—

Annecy 1
Golden Rock..... 2
Winthorpe..... 3

Won by two lengths. Four lengths divided the second and third. Nineteen started.

Betting.—7 to 1 against Annecy ; 20 to 1 against Golden Rock, 3 to 1 against Winthorpe.

BENGAL EDUCATION.

NEW SECRETARYSHIP PROBABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

As at present constituted, the Board of Revenue of the Government of Bengal consists of one member, against as many as three under former regulations. The work has now become very heavy, and with the object of relieving the Board of some of its duties, it is understood that the creation of a new Secretaryship to the Government is probable. At present the General and Revenue Secretary controls the Educational Department among others, and it is stated that the new secretary will be known as the Educational Secretary and he will deal with all matters connected with education in Bengal.

The executive functions, which are now exercised by the Board of Revenue, will be transferred to the care of the Revenue Secretary, the appellate side alone remaining with the Board. Several of the assistants in the office of the Revenue Board have, it is understood, already been transferred to the office of the Financial and Revenue Secretary.

LORD PENTLAND.

ARRIVAL AT OOTACAMUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, April 22.

His Excellency Lord Pentland arrived here at 10-30 this morning, the salute being fired at 12 noon.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 22.

Mr. James Broughton, agent of the Elgin Mills Stores, died suddenly of cerebral appoplexy last evening, and was buried this morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 22.

Major Haldane, 7th Gurkhas, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 2nd Battalion of that regiment.

Major Nangle, Brigade Major, Rangoon, is transferred to the Mandalay Brigade and Major Buchanan, Brigade Major, Mandalay Bigade, to the Raw goon Brigade.

Approval has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Eatson, 11th Rajputs, as Commandant of the 8th Rajputs.

Major Ralph, 8th Rajputs, is transferred as 2nd-in-Command of the 11th Rajputs.

Captain Graham, Royal Garrison Artillery, from the Home Establishment, is posted to No. 76 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden.

Brigade General Stanton, Deputy Quartermaster General, proceeds on 7 months' leave in August next.

Lieut. R. J. A. Betham, Royal Sussex Regiment, is appointed to the West African Regiment.

An exchange has been approved between Capt. Disney-Roebuck, No. 82 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Allahabad, and Captain G. H. C. Wilkins, No. 10 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Queen's Town.

CHINESE PIRACY.

DETAILS OF "TAION" AFFAIR.

INDISCRIMINATE SHOOTING FOR THREE HOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 22.

The Hongkong papers to hand publish details of the piracy, briefly cabled by Reuter a few days ago, on the steamer "Taion" belonging to the Yik-on Steamship Co. at Hongkong. According to the report of the chief officer (Cromyell) he and the chief engineer (N. C. Cartny) and two other Europeans were seized and tied up with Captain Holmes in his cabin by about eighty pirates, who boarded the steamer at 9-55 p. m., all dressed in English clothes. The European crew were told they would be safe, if no resistance was offered by them, so they did not resist. The pirates took away from the storeroom powder, rockets, cartridges, etc., using some of the rockets to hail *sampans* to take them ashore.

While the search was being carried out a great deal of indiscriminate shooting went on for three hours amidst terrible scene and cries. The man at the wheel, who refused to turn ashore, was shot dead and another sailor, who the pirates were afraid was going to give an alarm, was also shot dead.

One of the pirates was shot dead, six others were arrested, and some of the looted property recovered. The total value of the loot taken away, including a fully-equipped life-boat is estimated at about 25 thousand dollars. The Hongkong Government are offering a reward of two thousand dollars for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the persons concerned in the piratical attack on the "Taion."

M. AND S. M. RAILWAY.

ANOTHER THREAT OF GENERAL STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 22.

The General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India and Burma has sent the following telegram to the Agent, Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway:— "I am desired by the Trustees to request you to be good enough to grant a definite reply to the men's petition before the 1st of May, and to inform you that unless the wages of the Traffic Department are enhanced and Brakeman Rungaswamy reinstated, a general strike will result. The men have suffered for years, and their petition has been in your hands since the 10th of April.

CALCUTTA "LETTER BOMBS."

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Government Chemical Examiner has sent in his report regarding the "letter bombs" received by the Hon. Mr. Monteath, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Whitty, Collector of Customs. The material employed was found to be the same as that sent in the letters to some of the local newspapers; that is, chlorate of potash and red mercury.

DACCA ARMS ACT CASE

WITHDRAWN BY PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The charge against Manindra Bhusan Roy, who was arrested at Calcutta in connection with the Wari (Dacca) Arms Act case, was yesterday withdrawn by the Public Prosecutor with the permission of the District Magistrate of Dacca. The accused has accordingly been discharged by the Additional District Magistrate.

MORE BENGAL DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA April 22.

Three more dacoities are reported to-day. One was at the house of Jogen, dra Chunder Chuckerbutty of Verishnakati in the Barisal district. The dacoits who are believed to Mahomedans, got away after looting the house.

In the second case a gang of fifteen looted the house of Babu Adar Mondal of Ghugail Bazar and in the third another gang wearing false whiskers and masks raided the house of Adai Shah of the Parajpore district

In connection with the political dacoity, which took place in October last in the village of Barangal in the Barisal district, two young men have been arrested; one at Dacca and the other at Manpur. They will be placed before the Magistrate at Barisal for identification.

INDIAN GOLD COINAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, April 22nd.

Regarding the note by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the proposed gold coinage in India, the Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce is of opinion that it is quite unnecessary to have a special gold coinage in India as the sovereign is already accepted as the currency medium.

CANNANORE TRIAL.

DETAILS OF MISSING SUMS.

MAHOMED AREEF TO GIVE IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, April 22.

At the hearing of the court-martial in connection with Captain Spitta's case, Captain Leman, cross-examined by Council for the defence, Mr. Dorai Rajah stated that he was a member of the court of enquiry, and was also a prosecutor in the present case. It was his theory that it was the first of the two sums of Rs. 401-12, which could not be accounted for, and not the second sum When he examined the file in January last, he saw a receipt on the file which was for the second sum of Rs. 401-12, but he saw no receipt for the first sum. A search was made for the file, but it had disappeared.

Colonel F. H. Domenichetti, being recalled, deposed that the A. C. R. E.'s file had disappeared, and could not be found. The file was last seen at the court of enquiry.

He received an order directing Captain Spitta to be placed under close arrest from the General Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade. On the 4th of January the witness gave orders that Mrs. Spitta, wife of the accused, and any other witnesses for his defence or counsel might also be allowed access to him. He did not know that the objections taken regarding Colonel Kelawalla had been settled.

This closed the case for the prosecution. The court decided to proceed with the trial of the second and third charge sheets pending the receipt of a reply to the message despatched yesterday to Simla.

CAPT. SPITTA'S ALLEGED FRAUD.

Captain Spitta was then arraigned upon the charge of being concerned in a fraudulent misappropriation of various sums of the Government's money.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

In opening the case of the prosecution on the second and third charge sheets against Captain Spitta, Mr S. A. Walker, counsel for the prosecution, detailed the items in the second charge sheet, dealing with the adjutant's cash account. He said the accused was charged with fraudulently misapplying the sum of Rs 2,660-5-3 to his own use, or in the alternative, with being concerned in the fraudulent misapplication thereof. This amount was sub-divided into house rent account, Rs 899-13-31; gratuities, Rs. 588; and stamps 1,172-8.

He detailed the evidence which he would produce in proof of the allegations

Counsel said that as to the defalcations, the 25 chits addressed by Capt, Spitta to Mahomed Areef for money would be proved and Mahomed Areef would state that they were satisfied by Capt. Spitta drawing monies from various funds under his control. The third and fourth charges were in respect of recruiting and the evidence would be that between the 1st April 1912 and 22nd December 1912, a large sum under the control of the Adjutant amounting to Rs1283-15-6 was drawn for recruiting charges, and against shis sum only Rs. 45-1,0-6 had been recovered, reducing the amount totally unaccounted for, to Rs. 1,258-5-0. After dealing with the whole of further charges counsel proceeded to call evidence.

The evidence of Captain Leman was then taken.

LATE SIR A. A. APCAR.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The remains of the late Sir Alexander Apcar were interred this morning at the Armenian Church compound quietly and without any ostentatious ceremony. Although Calcutta is at present denuded of its official element, the commercial, social and sporting life of the city wasj strongly represented at the funeral. The cortege left Sir Alexander's residence at a quarter to seven, the body being enclosed in a triple coffin.

Among many beautiful wreaths were those from the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, the Calcutta Cricket Club, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, and the Western India Turf Club. On arrival at the Church the coffin was taken out of the hearse, carried into the church and placed in front of the communion rail. The interior of the church was a blaze of light shed from hundreds of wax candles, while the air was heavy with the smell of incense. After a short prayer the relations and friends of the deceased carried the coffin to the grave in the church-compound, where the full burial service, prescribed by the Armenian churches, was read, and amid the audible sobbing of many present, the coffin was lowered into the grave.

KARACHI-DELHI RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April 22.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has resolved to address Railway Board enquiring what steps have been taken, or are proposed to be taken, to safeguard the interests of Karachi in the matter of securing an independently controlled broad-guage direct railway to Delhi.

THE BESANT CASE.

GUARDIANSHIP OF THE BOYS.

APPEAL AGAINST JUDGE'S DECREE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 22.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Bakewell, Mr. C. P. Ramswami Iyer, vakil for G. Narayaniah, plaintiff in the suit against Mrs. Besant, made an application on the minutes of the decree for an order constituting his client as guardian of Krishnamurthiand Nityanauda. Mrs. Besant opposed the application on the ground that the judge had no power to modify the judgment. She also submitted that it would not do to pass such an order as asked for in the absence of the minors. It was essential to consult the wishes of the boys in the matter of appointing a guardian for them. Besides, although the domicile of the boys was in India, they resided at present in England, and their residence affected the question of the High Court jurisdiction. If the boys were unwilling to be under the plaintiff's guardianship, no English Court could legally compel them to it. The plaintiff also was unfit to be the guardian of the boys, having grossly perjured himself, as his Lordship himself had remarked in the judgment.

Without calling upon Mr. Ramaswami Iyer to reply, his Lordship passed orders appointing G. Narayaniah as guardian of the boys. His Lordship overruled Mrs. Besant's objection on every point.

Mrs. Besant has notified her intention of appealing against the original decree of the judge.

A CORRECTION.

The Associated Press states :—In the report of Mr. Justice Bakewell's judgment in the case against Mrs. Besant, wired on Tuesday last, it was stated that his Lordship was of the opinion that Leadbeater was "certainly an immoral person." This statement is not correct. The following is the wording of the judgment: "Mr. Leadbeater admitted in his evidence that he has held, and even now holds opinions, which I need only describe as certainly immoral."

INDIANS AND ENGLISH EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, April, 22.

Presiding at a lecture at the Sind Madressah on the subject of Indian students in England, Mir Ayub Khan, barrister-at-law, of the ruling house of Las Bela, said: "Undoubtedly the doors of education in England are gradually being shut in the face of Indians. I ask Englishmen to remember that we are fellow-subjects of a common empire, and that our loyalty is such that we should regard the downfall of the empire as our downfall That fact entitles us to the same educational rights as Englishmen, and I can only say that if, notwithstanding this, Englishmen persist in closing the doors of education to us, we shall force them open."

LOSS OF A DIAMOND NECKLACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, April 22.

Mr. Justice Bakewell delivered judgment to-day in the suit brought by Mr. C. Krishnaswamy Chetty against Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, jewellers, for the recovery of a diamond necklace or its value. The plaintiff's case was that he entrusted the necklace to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons for sale on commission; the latter lost it and pleaded that they were not responsible for the Loss, as they had taken due precautions for the safety of the necklace.

His lordship, in the course of his udgment, said that the jewels had been lost owing to the negligence of the defendant firm's European assistant. and accordingly gave the plaintiff a decree for Rs. 5,040 with costs.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The market for coal shares was fairly active, improvement in the prices of yesterday being well maintained.

Owing to the death of Mr. Everad, formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough, the share market was closed at two o'clock.

The jute market was very firm, with balers asking 72 and refusing to sell at less. There are buyers up to 71.

The tone of the gunny market still continues to be quiet, but prices continue to be well maintained both in rear and forward positions.

DEATH OF CALCUTTA BROKER

The death is announced in London of Mr. T. B. G. Overend, formerly senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough, stock and share brokers. Mr. Overend, until his retirement two or three years ago, played a prominent part in the social life of Calcutta. He was at one time president of the Bengal Club, and was largerly due to his initiative and energy that the present club premises were built.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

EXCITING FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT).

LONDON, April 4.

We are in the last month of the football season and many important events will be crowded into the next few weeks. There is the question of the international soccer championship to be decided, the F.A. Cup Final, the various League championship, and the all important matter of promotion and relegation.

The semi-final round of the F. A. Cup claimed first notice on Saturday. The Aston Villa players were fully extended in the match against Oldham at Blackburn, the five defence of the Lancashire team keeping the Birmingham players at bay for a long time. Wallace finally put the finishing touches to a splendid combined movement by the Villa forwards, the one goal enabling the Villa to qualify for the final.

Another great struggle was seen between Sunderland and Burnley at Shefield, but the defence proved superior to the attack, neither side being able to score. This led to a replay at Birmingham on Wednesday, which gave the Villa men a fine opportunity of watching the methods of the players they will meet at the Crystal Palace. It proved a great struggle as after Burnley had crossed over with a lead of 2 goals to 1, Sunderland developed a powerful attack finally winning by 3 goals to 2. Each side scored a goal from a penalty kick, so matters were evened up in this respect.

THE SCOTTISH CUP.

New history was made at Glasgow on Saturday, when Galkirk beat Heart of Midlothian in the semi-final of the Scottish National Competition. The club has never before reached the final and though only one goal was scored on Saturday, the 70000 spectators were impressed by the form of the winners.

Clyde and Raith Rovers were the other semi-finalists, their meeting at Edinburgh ending in honours easy, each scoring a goal.

THE IRISH TROPHY.

The Irish Cup competition does not occupy so much time as the corresponding English and Scottish competitions, the final claiming attention at Belfast on Saturday. Glentoran, the League champions, had many supporters, but Linfield came out on top; Mc. Neill and Mr. Ewan scoring.

LA CROSE.

Although la crosse has made big strides in the South of England, and at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, during recent years, it is in the North that the game reaches its highest level. Stockfort is the team of the year, the combination, this season, having been so good, that one cannot help but wish to see the Cheshire team in opposition with one of Canada's crack club teams. Having won the northern championship, Stockport made the Southern champions (Lee) look very second rate at Manchester, on Saturday. It was the third year in succession, the two clubs had met for the English championship, and the result shows that Lee has a lot to learn. Stockport, scored a dozen goals during the first half, and adding ten more after crossing over, won by 22 goals to 4, a very fine win.

HOCKEY.

Splendid combination was the feature of the international hockey match between England and Scotland at Beckenham, on Saturday. The home forwards showed perfect understanding and scored four goals during the opening half. Having established a good lead, they slacked off during the second portion, only scoring one more goal, but their defence proved too strong for the Scots to break through. In a match in which many stood out prominently, the play of S. H. Saville was particularly good, the Cambridge Blue and S.H. Shoveller, England's centre, simply juggling with the ball.

BILLIARDS.

When last week's letter was despatched, the championship match between Inman and Reece looked a certainty for the former. He ultimately won easily, but the play, on the last day, was, indeed sensational. Reece put an entirely new aspect on the game by making a grand break of 535, and with the champion idle, Reece drew up and passed his rival. The Company gave Reece a great cheer and it looked as though he might wrest the title from Inman. The latter has often shown his merit when called on for a big effort at a critical time, but never more so than in this match. Settling down at once, Inman made a break of 522, which again enabled him to establish a good lead. Other useful items of 339, 238 and 265 followed, and he finally won by 1373 points. It was an excellent performance on the part of Reece to take the lead after being over 1,200 points in arrears on Friday. It was even better that the champion managed to win by such a big margin after being behind on the last day. Inman is a wonderful player, and it is no undue praise to say that it is his fighting temperament which enables him to emerge triumphant in so many important matches.

BOXING.

Harry Lewis of Philadelphia made a host of friends for himself when he so quickly defeated Jack Harrison at the National Sporting Club. The London admirer of boxing is very cosmopolitan, and does not hesitate to make an idol of a man who proves his worth, no matter from what part of the globe he may hail from Peter Jackson, Bob Fitzsimmons, George Dixon, and San Langford are a few whose merit gained them hosts of admirers as boxers. Fitzsimmons, of course, was English born, though generally regarded as a visitor in the metropolis. Harry Lewis is the latest idol and lovers of the fistic art are burning to see him perform again. He is very anxious to again box at the National Sporting Club, being very pleased with his reception there. Who to match against him is the problem and whilst Frank Klaus has been named, the management of the club have not yet taken any decided steps. Lewis is after all but a welter weight and it speaks volumes for him that he aspires for middle-weight honours; being quite prepared to take on and throwing the hammer, javelin, and discus, it is quite another matter. Ireland could provide some excellent coaches, but it is by no means certain that the cracks who hail from the Green Isle would be anxious to help England.

It would certainly be nicer to attain perfection without outside help, but when other nations do not mind seeking the assistance of English coaches, there would be no loss of dignity if we followed the example in those particular branches of athletics wherein our home coaches are not up to the required standard.

MILITARY PAPERCHASERS.

The Aldershot Command Cross Country Championship was decided over an 8 miles course on Tuesday, when over 320 runners competed. Victory went to Corp. G.W. Hutson of the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment who ran the distance in 48mins. 27secs. and beat the second man, Mapother of the 2nd R. Inniskilling Fusiliers by 23secs. Hutson is the 4 miles English Champion and he is evidently running well again. The team trophy was won by the Hampshire Regiment whose leading dozen to finish occupied positions from the 6th to the 42nd the total points being 274. Then came the 2nd R. Inniskilling's, 568, followed by the 2nd R. Munster Fusiliers 583, so that the Hants team won easily.

THE TURF.

The Lincolnshire Handicap provided a big sensation. The struggle during the last quarter of a mile resolved itself into a match between Col. Hall Walker's Cuthbert and Mr. A. E. Barton's Berrillon, the former getting home ahead to the good. An objection for boring followed, and as there was no doubt Cuhtbert had closed in and pinned the other on the rails, the stewards felt bound to disqualify Col. Walker's colt. Mr. Barton was so sure that his horse would have won, given a clear course, that he offered to make a match for £1,000, but Col. Walker declined, saying he did not consider the match desirable in the best interest of sport.

The Grand National of 1913 will be well remembered of only for the manner some of the cracks have fared. The withdrawal of Jerry M. sent the weights up all round, thus making it still more doubtful that some of the candidates could get the course. The ability to race over 4 1-2 miles of country, which bristles with fences of 5 ft. in height and 4 ft. thick is no small ordeal, and it is no wonder the number of finishers always rules small. It will be recalled that another favourite in Axle Pin went wrong though he subsequently ran a good trial following a rest. Punters got another shock when Rathnally, the favourite at the time, injured himself at Manchester which led to the animal being scratched. The fact of America, France, and Austria, being represented gave the race a big international flavour, Highbridge, the American being well backed. As usual, the number to get the course was very small, Covercoat being followed home by Irish Mail and Carsey, nothing else finishing. The victory of Covercoat must have delighted Sir Asheton Smith who scored last year with Jerry M. The future should be bright for Irish Mail, only 6 years of age who second with 11st, 4lbs up, following the Lancasbire Steeplechase success, stamps him a real good win.

There was no half measures about Covercoat's success, the horse winning by 200 yards.

IN GENERAL.

Capt. S. G. N. Sken of the Black Watch won the Army Golf Championship at Deale on Wednesday. It was his second victory in succession and his score for the 36 holes was 162.

A splendid struggle was witnessed in the final of the Amateur Racquets championship at Queen's Club on Wednesday R. M. Baerlein and H. V. Leatham were the rivals, the latter winning by three game to love. The even nature of the match is best shown by the scores 18—17, 18—15, 17—14.

The Welsh Regiment managed to defeat the Gloucestershire Regiment in the final of the Army Rugby Cup at Twickenham the scores being 3 tries to 1.

Roach weighing 2lbs., 12oz. 2lbs. 4oz., and 2lb. 2oz. were caught in the Avon recently, further proof that this river rising on the Wiltshire Downs is the most famous in the world for roach.

A movement is on foot to form an association for the Government of polo which is controlled by the Henlingham club at present.

Hans Holmer, the American marathon crack has won another short distance event at Edinburgh. He received 30 yards start in a mile and got home in 4 min. 27 1-2 secs.

The Black Watch won the Regimental Golf Championship at Deat to day, this being their third win in succession.

BOMBAY INQUESTS.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

At the inquest held at the G. T. Hospital yesterday, by Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner, the jury was of the opinion that Mamaji Malhari (50), a Hindu coachman in the service of Messrs. Cory Brothers, Ltd., met with his death as the result of severe injuries, which he had received in an accident, on Monday evening, in Hornby-road near the Flora Fountain. The deceased was driving Mr. W. G. A. Fox, and attempted to cross the tram lines, with the result that the carriage ran into a tramcar in motion. The horse was frightened and bolted in the direction of Bori-Bunder. Near the corner of Ravelin-street the carriage collided with a shigram. The occupant and the coachman were thrown out. The coachman was subsequently removed to hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED FALSE EVIDENCE.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, as Vacation Judge, yesterday disposed of an urgent application presented by Mr. V.G. Aginkya, on behalf of Mohanlal Ragmal, a Marwari shroff of Poona, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

During an enquiry by Mr. H. L. Cross, Income-tax Collector of Poona, the accused is alleged to have stated that he was not a money-lender and that he had no dealings in grain. He made the statements in order to obtain a reduction in the income-tax payable on his shop. Subsequent enquiries by the Income-tax authorities proved the accused's statements to be false. Mr. Cross sanctioned the prosecution and the First Class Magistrate of Poona convicted him and passed the sentence, which was confirmed by the Assistant Judge of the District.

Against this was the application before the High Court, which appealed for an amelioration of the sentence, and a decree that the lower courts had misconstrued the statements made by the accused; that he only made them in connection with his own affairs, of which he was in charge at that time, and was not sufficiently well acquanted with the real state of his father's dealings to return a correct answer to the authorities. Further, Mr. Cross had not served the accused with any notice before sanction for the prosecution was given.

His Lordship admitted the appeal and allowed the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 2,000 on his personal recognisance and on a surety for the same amount.

THE POLICE COURTS.

TRAM COLLISION CASE.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Sherif Khan Mulla, tramcar driver No. 225, was charged by Inspector DeBurgh with rash driving and colliding with a bullock cart.

His Worship said the defence seemed to hold that tram-cars need not stop to allow other vehicles to pass. It was certain that the accused had seen the cart crossing the line slowly, when he was at a distance of about 14 paces and could have stopped the car. The car collided with the cart on the second line, and so when the accused saw the cart, it must have been on the line. The witness for the defence had said that the accused had put on his brakes, but he did not know which brakes, and he said that he did not feel any jerk, which he would have felt if the brakes had been put on. It was admitted that the accused did not sound the gong, and if he had done, so the cartman would not have stayed on the tram lines. He therefore believed the accused to be guilty and fined him Rs. 20.

IMPERSONATION BY A POSTMAN.

Sayana Rajana, who was lately a postman in the Byculla Post Office, was charged by Inspector Thakore, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagon, for alleged cheating by impersonation.

On the 3rd of November last, Bandeyally, a man who dwelt in the same chawl as the accused, sent a money-order for Rs. 20 to a brother of his, who lived in Bedar. On information received that the addressees did not receive the money, Bandeyally went to the Post Office to make enquiries there. The postal officials told him that the money had been returned as the addressee could not be found. Bandeyally expressed surprise at this, as he had not received the amount. When, however, the receipt acknowledging the amount was shown to him, he recognised the signature as that of the accused' who had joined the Postal Department only recently; and at the time of the occurrence, was a police ramosi working at the Tower of Silence.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalwad, Second Presidency Magistrate, a Mahomedan, named Abdul, charged another Mahomedan named Mogul Mahomed Taki, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two gold necklaces of the value of Rs. 3,000.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. V. N. Saher, barat-law, instructed by Mr. P. N. Vijaiker, pleader, defended the accused.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused borrowed the necklaces from the complainant, saying that his sister wanted to purchase a necklace and if she approved of one of them, he would buy the article or else return them both within four or five days.

The accused did not return the necklaces within the stipulated time nor did he visit the complainant again, which naturally roused the latter's suspicions, and on enquiry, he ascertained that the ornaments had been mortgaged, and immediately reported the matter to the police.

The accused in his evidence, avowed that he had actually purchased the articles and had paid Rs. 1,000 toward the value. Since then he had entered an application in bankruptcy. The complainant, therefore, fearing he would lose his money, had concocted this charge to force him to pay the balance of Rs. 2,000.

The Magistrate said that the complainant's account books did not show that the ornaments were given on approval, and as the accused had paid the complainant Rs. 1,000, the charge of cheating could not be substantiated.

His Worship thought that it was on the whole a doubtful case, and discharged the accused.

FALSIFIED ACCOUNT.

One Maganlal Narrotamdas, a mehta in the employ of Choi Kuka and Co., was charged before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, with misappropriation of sums amounting to Rs. 9,300 belonging to the firm.

Mr. Kapadia, pleader, prosecuted.

The complainant's firm are the managing agents for the Choi Silk Mill and the Coronation Mill. The rough cash books of the two mills were kept by the accused, and the entries were copied in the fair cash book by K. F. Wadia, another accountant of the firm. A week ago, when the books were examined, defalcations to the extent of Rs. 4,600 and Rs. 4,700 were detected in the account of the Choi Silk Mill and the Coronation Mill, respectively. These amounts had been misappropriated on various occasions during a period of ten months, commencing from last June. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he had lost the amount in speculation.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED ISSUE OF FALSE CHEQUE.

The case in which Inspector Chapman charged Bhagilal C. Mehta, at the instance of the proprietor of the Punjab-Amritsar Hotel, on a charge of issuing a false cheque, was concluded yesterday when the complainant was cross-examined by the council for the defence.

The Magistrate said that the complainant had admitted that he would have allowed the accused to stay in the hotel even though the cheque was not cashed. Moreoverhe did not present the cheque on the next day as was asked to do by the manager of the bank. The Magistrate therefore acquitted the accused ordering him to pay the money due to the complainant.

ILLICIT LIQUOR.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged a man named Rodrigues with importing three bottles of country liquor without a licence. The accused admitted that he had been to Nasik from where he brought the liquor. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 5

JAHANARA.

THE FAVOURITE DAUGHTER OF SHAH JAHAN.

A Correspondent writes to the "Civil and Military Gazette":—

At a meeting of the Punjab Historical Society, with the President, Sir Edward Maclagan, in the chair, Professor Yazdani read a paper on Jahanara, the favourite daughter of the Emperor Shah Jahan, and the lady of the Taj. The reader traced the life of this distinguished lady from her birth in 1614, to her death in 1681, basing his account on a careful study of contemporary historians. Jahanara was only fifteen at the time of Shah Jahan's accession to the throne but her exceptional intelligence, gravity of manners, and filial devotion, had already made her a favourite of her parents. She received now the title of Padshah Begam, and munificent presents, including an annual grant of six lakhs of rupees. Three years later, on the death of her mother, Mumtaz Mahall, she became the premier lady of the palace, and fully justified her father's confidence. Contemporaries speak of her powers of organization, and refinement of taste, as also of her sympathy and devotion in times of grief and sorrow, and of her repeated efforts as a peace-maker whenever trouble arose between the members of the royal family.

THE ENGLISH PHYSICIAN.

The story of an unhappy accident in 1644, when the Princess was severely injured by her dress catching fire, her long illness, and eventual recovery celebrated by an eight days' feast and magnificent largesse, was examined in some detail in relation to the authenticity of the story of the English physician, Gabriel Boughton, being sent from Surat to Agra to treat the Princess, and of his asking as his fee the right for his countrymen to trade free of customs and duties in Bengal. The reader of the paper had come to the conclusion that this story of the English physician was in the main correct, but that the freedom from customs prayed for would have referred to the whole Mughal Empire, rather than to Bengal only. This view seemed to be supported by the text of the "nishan," or letters-patent, granted by Prince Shuja, Governor of Bengal, referring to the great Emperor's letters patent granted to the English company. Manucci's picture of the splendour of the Begam Sahib's escort gave a glimpse of the superficial side of her eventful life, which far from being merely a brilliant pageant, was turned to high and serious purposes, embracing the wide sphere of imperial politics. Throughout the struggle for succession she was loyal to Dara, without however mixing herself with the base intrigues of the time. When Aurangazeb placed Shah Jahan in virtual confinement, Jahanara nursed and attended her royal father to the day of his death. Jahanara survived her father for sixteen years, and the story of her life during this period was a plain tale of domestic management and of religious and charitable pursuits. Her tomb at Nizamud Din is well-known.

HIGH IDEALS OF WOMANHOOD.

Reviewing the Princess's tastes and character the lecturer pointed out that the damaging insinuations of Bernier were incompatible with the general tenor of her whole life, and appeared to be without foundation. As a builder Jahanara has left many monuments, including the great mosque at Agra, and the magnificent Serai at Delhi (no longer existing.) The Queen's Gardens at Delhi and the garden at Achilal in Kashmir are two of many gardens improved and embellished. Her favourite study was religion, and she wrote several religious treatises. Her style is marked by a simple dignity and avoidance of superfluous ornament. The lecture concluded with some reflection on the high ideals of womanhood that had been proved by the Mughal Princesses to be possible behind the purdah

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Once, when an Indian clerk with 22 years' service was dismissed from Government service on the ground of hopeless incompetence and appealed to Lord Curzon (the then Viceroy), the latter unhesitatingly upheld the appeal and ordered the man's re-instatement, remarking that the proper person to be dismissed from the service was the superior officer who had taken 22 years to discover the clerk's incompetence. This incident is in a way recalled to mind, says he "Sind Gazet e," by the extraordinary story told by our Sukkur correspondent. Two school teachers with "meritorious" or "approved" service of 21 years and 27 years respectively were hauled up by the Sukkur Municipality for punishment on the score of an unfavourable report by the then Inspector of Schools in Sind, Mr. Marrs. In the end the Municipality took a just view of the case and rejected the harsh recommendation of the School Board, but this sensible decision was not reached until after a heated and protracted discussion. Everyone must sympathise with an Educational Inspector's desire to raise the standard of tutorial efficiency in schools under his charge, but in the matter of teachers who have put in more than twenty years acceptable service the Sukkur Municipality may well ask Mr. Marrs whether it is reasonable to expect old dogs to learn new tricks.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

14TH HUSSARS vs. LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

The second meeting between the 14th Hussars and the Lusitanian Sporting Club on the Oval yesterday evening provided a game that was even a harder tussle than that which took place on Monday. Only one goal was scored by each side. Though both teams had opportunities of scoring at intervals throughout the game. Taken as a whole, the defence of the goal was more tenacious and play was to a greater extent confined to mid-field. The Lusitanians again adopted the short passing game and when their forwards got going it took the Hussars all their time to break up the very pretty combination shown by the Lusitanians' attacking lime. The Cavalrymen did not go in for hard hitting across the field quite so much as they did on Monday but long passes were tried occasionally with success. Hallard played an excellent game for the soldiers, making several good individual efforts which deserved better luck. At half time he changed from the outside berth on the left wing to the inside, Andrews replacing him. The change was a success. Baker did not breach through on his own in the way he did on Monday. A good many of the shots for goal which the Cavalrymen put in were raised too high.

One of the Lusitanian forwards, Leo DeSouza, had the misfortune to stop a very hard drive with his head. So severe was the impact, that the ball rebounded into the goal and the unfortunate player dropped like a log. He was soon up, however, and appeared to be little the worse for the accident. Johnie De Souza, as usual, took a prominent part in the play and found favour with the crowd. Cyriaco De Souza was as quick as ever, but played at inside left instead of center forward. The Lusitainan goalkeeper brought off some particularly good saves as also did Haughton, the Military's Custodian. Houghton's sound judgment was very noticeable. Lieut. De Wend Fenton and Pocock both played well at back, the former did not attempt to use his feet so much as he did on Monday, but reverted to his habit of taking the ball on the run with success.

The game will be replayed this afternoon at 5-40.

The teams were :—

14TH HUSSARS.—Houghton, goal; Lt. De Wend Fenton and Pocock, backs; Thomson, Piper and Rogers, halves; Carter, Andrews, Smallwood, Baker and Hallard, forwards.

LUSITANIANS.—Faria, goal; D. Domnick and J. Fernandez, backs; George, Paes and Pinto, halves; John, Nelson, Cyriaco, Sequira and Leo, forwards.

Referees :—Messrs. Kelly and Singleton.

THE GAME.

Play opened with the Hussars attacking and they maintained a loose pressure for some time. "Sticks" against the Lusitanians kept the Military up. Then the Lusitanians getting down with a quick rush, secured a corner. The ball hung about for some time till De Wend Fenton cleard. "Sticks" against the Lusitanians twice gave the Hussars ground. The Military secured a corner which came to nothing. Soon after, the Hussars drove the ball behind. Ten minutes from the start of play the Lusitanians got down with one of their quick rushes and scored (1—0). The Hussars having paid a short visit the Lusitanians came on again and a good combined movement was spoilt by Leo De'Souza getting "off side." The same thing happened again soon after. The Hussars getting down, some good play by Hallard resulted in a short corner, which came to nothing. "Sticks" against the Lusitanians kept the Hussars but the Lusitanians were soon away once more. Up and down play followed. The Lusitanians spoilt a good run by kicking. The Hussars getting down, Hallard put in a hard drive for goal that passed over the bar. The same player continued to show up. Smallwood got down for the Hussars but lost at the last moment. The Hussars were frequently in the opposing circle. The Lusitanians getting away, Nelson DeSouza was given "off side." A long hit by the Hussars saw the Lusitanian goalkeeper run outside his circle and kick the ball. The Lusitanians paid a visit to the other end. Half time arrived with the Lusitanians leading by a goal.

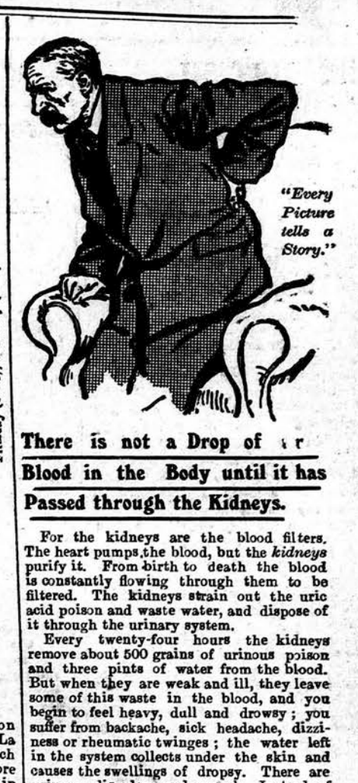
The second moiety opened with a rush by the Hussars, who came down in force, and Baker scored at once (1—1). Some loose hitting saw a Lusitanian forward get away on his own. Houghton ran right out and kicked clear. "Sticks" was given against the Hussars. Then the Military came away with a run and some good play on the right wing saw the ball pass across the goal mouth and go behind. The Hussars secured a corner which came to nothing. The Lusitanians were hemmed in for a time. "Sticks" were given against the Lusitanians. They came away with a rush and got close in. One of the Hussars struck hard at the ball which rebounded off Leo DeSouza's head into the net. The man dropped like a log but was soon back again in the field of play. The Hussars got down for a time. Faria run out of his goal and kicked clear. The Hussars continued to press and the ball was twice driven over the goal line Baker secured possession but lifted his stick too high, the Lusitanians coming down with a rush, failed to score. The Hussars twice drove the ball over their opponents' goal time. The Hussar's continued to press and hemmed their opponents in for some time. "Sticks" against the Lusitanians kept the Military up. Frequently they were very near scoring. They secured a short corner. Baker had a shot which just missed the goal. The Hussars swarmed round the Lusitanians' goal and Carter had a shot that rose too high. They still attacked. Hallard gave "sticks," which did not relieve the pressure. A short corner saw the Hussars put in a fine shot. The Lusitanians brake away at long last, but the ball passed over the goal-line. The Hussars came on again and Hallard tricked through cleverly but the ball went behind. A short corner resulted and Baker put in a hot shot that Paes saved splendidly. Time arrived with the score standing at one goal all.

Extra time star ed with a rush by the Hussars and a foul against the Lusitanians kept them up. Another foul was given against the Lusitanians. The Hussars maintained pressure till they were given "off side" but coming on again they were hard pressing at the conclusion of the first five minutes

The teams changed over. The Hussars got down, but a rush by the Lusitanians saw Johnnie raise the sphere over the goal. The Lusitanians pressed for a time. Then the play opened out. The whistle blew with play in mid-field.

Result :—

14th Hussars ..... 1 goal.
Lusitanian Sporting Club... 1 goal.



BEIGHTON CUP.

CALCUTTA, April 22.

In the Beighton Hockey Cup competition to-night, the Burma Infantry met La Martiniere. The decisive beating, which the Infantry administered to the Seebpore team, made the former hot favourities in to-day's match; but strange to say, they had to play on the defensive for the greater portion of the time. The boys proved to be very fast and quick on the ball. Half way through the first half the threw away a splendid chance with an open goal before them. For five minutes, in the second half, the soldiers were bombarding the College goal, whose custodian saved at least six good shots. The game ended in a pointless draw.

The Police beat Dalhousie easily by four goals to love.

The Port Commissioners beat the City by five goals to one.

LAWN TENNIS.

Further progress was made yesterday afternoon in the handicap events at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Two matches were played in the "B" class of the Handicap Singles. Orr (+4-6) had an easy task with Crichton (Scr.), beating him in two straight sets 6-0, 6-4. Johnstone (Scr) too, did not have much difficulty in his match with Curry (+3-6), winning two sets by the comfortable margin of 6-3, 6-2.

In the "A" Class, Bunbury (+2-6) and Rennick (+3-6) had a hard tussle which, owing to failing light, had to be left unfinished. Bunbury won the first set 6-5 and Rennick the second 6-4. Both men were then very exhausted and the final set was of a "pat-ball"—"be sure of getting it back" nature. It was very evenly contested, however, and was eventually abandoned undecided, when the score was 5 games all.

OOTACAMUND RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, April 22.

THE OOTACAMUND RACES CLUB PLATE.—For ponies 14st. 1lb. and under. Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr. Rangasawmy's Ladies' Maid 11st. 7lbs
Melsom 1
Maharajah of Mysore's Master Priam, 10st. 12lbs..... Capt. Popham 2
Col. Desraj Ur's Paulin, 10st. 12lbs. Northmore 3

ALSO RAN:—Ninette, Fair Sex, Perquisitte and Lawless.

THE RACE:—Ladies' Maid won a good race by one length, three lengths separating the second and third.

TIME:—50 secs.

LADIES' PURSE.—For April ponies. Distance six furlongs.

Zemindar of Sivagiri's Dojan, 10st. 13lbs.
Randall 1
The Maharajah of Mysore's Sarfaraz, 11st. 2lbs..... Capt. Popham 2
Capt. Partrickson's Dont-Forget, 8st. 8lbs. Northmore 3

ALSO RAN:—Master Masen, Warden, Bandydick and Bagdad.

THE RACE:—Sarfaraz did the running till the last bend, when Dojan came to the front and won by barely half a length, both riders wipping up the straight. Three lengths separated the second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 27 3-5 secs.

NOVICE PLATE.—For maiden. Distance 6 furlongs.

The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Saunterer, 10st. 3lbs..... Randall 1
Major Rankin's Crasswell, 10st 2lbs, Thomas 2
The Maharajah of Mysore's Betty 10st 3lbs ..... Abbas 3

ALSO RAN:—Lady Betty and Alphabetic.

THE RACE:—Saunterer won a close race from Crasswell by barely half a length, 3-4 lengths separated second and third.

Time :—1 min. 21 2-5 secs.

MYSORE CUP.—For horses. Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Captain Popham's Jorrocks 10st 3lbs. Melson 1
The Zemindar of Sivagiri's Daisy Priam, 9st 3lbs ..... Randall 2
The Maharajah of Mysore's Herebell 9st 2lbs ..... Abbas 3

ALSO RAN;—Doubleruff.

THE RACE:—Jorrocks won easily by ten lengths, Daisy Priam taking second place by three quarters of a length from Herebell.

Time :—2 mins. 17 2-5 secs.

MILITARY PLATE—For horses the property of officers of the regular forces on full pay. Distance 1 1-2 miles.

Major Dennistoun's Naughty Novice, 11st. 13lbs..... Owner 1
Capt. Meyrick's Escamillo, 11st. 3lbs. Owner 2
Major Dennistoun's Sarang, 10st. 10lbs. Capt. Bett 3

ALSO RAN:—Solomon.

THE RACE:—Solomon was left at the flag and never started. Naughty Novice and Escamillo all along did the running the former winning easily by four lengths, any distance between second and third.

TIME:—2 mins: 57 3-5 secs.

TRIAL PLATE—for English, Australasian and country-bred ponies; distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Rangaswamy's lady's Maid, 10st. 5lbs. Melsom 1
The Maharajah of Mysore's Chemise, 9st. 10lbs..... Abbas 2
Col. Desraj Ur's Molly D., 10st. 12lbs. Northmore 3

ALSO RAN:—Brynbella, Fortunatus and Cadaga.

THE RACE:—Lady's Maid won easily by two lengths, any distance between the second and third.

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Every twenty-four hours the kidneys remove about 500 grains of urinous poison and three pints of water from the blood. But when they are weak and ill, they leave some of this waste in the blood, and you begin to feel heavy, dull and drowsy; you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness or rheumatic twinges; the water left in the system collects under the skin and causes the swellings of dropsy. There are urinary disorders and gravel. Instead of comfort and relief following the action of the bladder, there is a burning, inflamed sensation, followed in a few moments by another desire for relief.

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"THE FUNDAMENTAL ERROR"

ATTITUDE OF THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Under the heading of "The Fundamental Error", the "Spectator" publishes the following analysis of the present position and attitude of the Unionist Party at Home :—

The general position of the Unionist Party is rapidly improving, and for the best of reason. The party as a whole, outside the House of Commons, is coming, if it has not already come, to the determination that its business is to win at the next general election, and at all costs to get rid of the present Government—if possible before incalculable harm is done by the passage of the Home Rule Bill and the Welsh Disestablishment Bill. To use the metaphor which we have so often used, the Unionist Party recognizes that the house is on fire and that their prime duty, the duty that they must perform before they consider anything else, is to put it out. Unfortunately, however, this clearing of the party's mind, this determination "to keep its eye upon the object," is not yet altogether shared by the Unionist members of the House of Commons, always too prone to imagine that they and not the voters in the country are the party. Though the position as regards the members and the leaders is a great deal better than it was a few months ago, they are still largely infected by what we may call the fundamental error —a fundamental error as regards both the objective and the strategical duties of an Opposition. This fundamental error consists in forgetting that the essential work—mark, we do not say the whole work, but the essential work—of an Opposition is to turn out the Government. No doubt there are consequences which flow from a Government being turned out, one of which is the opportunity of the Opposition to carry out a policy of its own, but the essential thing is the getting rid of the existing Government. This is the moving impulse; this must be the governing principle in all the business of an Opposition.

It is not the only fundamental error to ignore this fact. It is also a fundamental error to act, as the Unionist Party have been acting for so many years, on the assumption that their easiest way to success is to place before the country in season and out of season, in principle and in detail, a constructive policy. Now we will venture to say that no Government ever has been or ever will be turned out by the constructive policy of their opponents, be that constructive policy never so wise. The reason is not far to seek. Constructive policies, especially when they are talked about in the vague, alarm and annoy almost as many people as they attract. Jones may be passionately devoted to one item in the constructive policy, but that same item may altogether kill the desire of Smith to get rid of the Government. When a Government has been in power as long as the present Government, and has done as many stupid, dangerous, and bad things as it has done, there arises an intense desire, such as we believe there exists at the present moment in the country, to get rid of that Government. The shoe pinches intensely, and the nation looks round for an instrument for getting it off. What it wants is to be rid of the pinching shoe, and anyone who offers to drag it off is welcome. In these circumstances what are we to say of the wisdom of those who are itching to take off the shoe, if as a preliminary, and instead of having a good pull at it, they at once begin to lecture the sufferer upon the abstract advantages of another kind of pinching shoe, or what at any rate he will think is one, even though they declare it really ought to be called by a different name? To drop our metaphor, the Opposition that wants to win must rally every force which is opposed to the Government.

To show that we are not merely spinning words we would ask our readers to carry their minds back to 1906. The Liberals then won the greatest electoral victory ever won by any political party in England. Why did they win? It is hardly too much to say that they won because they had no constructive policy but relied solely upon the force derivedfrom the various elements of opposition. They won on the swing of the pendulum, on the fact that the Government had been in long time and had become stale and careless and finally on the fact that the Unionists were fighting amongst themselves. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his colleagues drew all the hostile elements to a focus. They were most careful to avoid scaring any people away by proclaiming a great constructive Liberal policy. They said nothing about Home Rule. Instead they promised that the country should not be worried with that constructive policy during the new Parliament. They said so little about Disestablishment in Wales or elsewhere that they were not committed to it. They did very little about the House of Lords except talk vaguely. They did not, as Mr. Asquith subsequently boasted, even promise Old Age Pensions. They relied, in fact, upon the faults of their rivals far more than on their own alleged virtues, and created no prejudice by dwelling upon new political projects. In effect, all they told the electors was that they would give them a much sounder, better, safer, and more thrifty Government than the one which they had. And so they won a gigantic victory.

VOTERS REPELLED.

Very different was the action of the present Opposition at the dissolution of 1910. Instead of keeping their eye on the object of turning out the Government by combining all the elements hostile to the Ministry, they distracted the minds of the voters with their constructive policy and with detailed talk of tariffs and Food Taxes. What was the result? They drove back into the arms of the Liberal Party thousands of voters who had become very anxious to get rid of the Government. They told these would-be recruits, in effect, that they did not want and would not take help from anyone who would not accept the full Tariff Reform and Food Tax programme. Instead of asking for concentration upon the prime object of getting rid of the Government, they asked for concentration upon the details of a tariff schedule. It may have been magnificent, but it certainly was not party warfare. Their action, indeed, reminds one of a famous passage in the "Peter Plymley" letters, in which Sydney Smith protests against the folly of not making use of the help of the Roman Catholics to fight the battles of the nation against Napoleon. He points out that owing to the resistance to Catholic emancipation and the cruel and unjust disabilities, fromwhich the Roman Catholics suffered, they were not allowed to help their own country in her battles, though they were just as anxious as any Protestants to save the nation. He takes as a metaphor a frigate fighting a pirate of immense strength and size, and therefore in great peril. How, he asks, does the captain act?

"Does he call all hands on deck and talk to them of king, country, glory, sweethearts, gin, French prisons, wooden shoes, old England, and hearts of oak—till they give three cheers, rush to their guns, and, after a tremendous conflict, succeed in beating off the enemy? Not a syllable of all this; this is not the manner in which the honourable commander goes to work. The first thing he does is to secur twenty or thirty of his prime sailors who happen to be Catholics, to clap them in irons and set over them a guard of as many Protestants. Having taken this admirable method of defending himself against his infidel opponents, he goes upon deck, remainds the sailors, in a very bitter harangue, that they are of different religions,; exhorts the episcopal gunner not to trust to the Presbyterian quertermaster, issues positive orders that the Catholics should be fired at upon the first appearance of discontent; rushes through blood and brains, examining his men in the Catechism and XXXIX. articles and positively forbids every one to spunge or ram who has not taken the sacrament according to the Church of England . . . Built as she is of heart of oak, and admirably manned, is it possible with such a captain to save this ship from going to the bottom? Let us hasten to say that we do not suggest for a moment that our leaders, Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne, are acting as the captain acts. On the countrary, they are doing just the reverse. But can anyone say that the action of Sydney Smith's captain is unlike that which was recommended to us by Mr. George Wyndham and the extreme Tariff Reformers, or which is shouted into our ears every Sunday by the "Observer" and every week-day by the "Pall Mall Gazette? The able and single-minded publicist who edits those papers no doubt wants to win in theory, but he is not going to let us win if he can help it except in what he would call a legitimate manner. Colonel Weston won a victory for the Union at Kendal, but that was worse than a defeat, because he was not able to stand the examination in the Thirty-nine Articles of the extremist Tariff Reformers and Preferentialists. Again, like Sydney Smith's captain, the editor of the "Observer" positively forbids anyone to spunge or ram "for the Union who has not been passed as sound in the faith by the most rigid of the Food-taxers.

A HAPPY RESOLUTION.

Happily, as we said last week and repeat now, the mass of the Tariff Reformers, though remaining quite convinced of the soundness of their policy, and also, as we admit, as anxious as ever to press it when a proper opportunity arises, have come to the conclusion that at the moment their duty is to win and to turn out the Government, not to run about the country putting Free Trade Unionists in irons and forbidding them at the point of the bayonet to support the Union or to dare to lend their sacrilegious aid in turning out the Government. The Unionist Party throughout the country has not been converted to Free Trade—we lay no such flattering unction to our souls—but it has been converted to the desire to win. That is the glad tidings of great joy which we can now proclaim. In fact the attitude of the Fiscal Extremists reminds us of one of Mr. du Maurier's most amusing pictures. A young man has just finished a song, and has won the applause of the audience. A German musical professor, however, is anything but content. The effect, he admits, is beautiful, but it is all no good, because, as he says, the singer did not "broduce his voice in a legitimate manner." Colonel Weston and the Kendal Unionist Association did not "broduce" their victory in a legitimate manner, and therefore it is worse than a defeat!

Proof that we are right as to the general attitude of Tariff Reformers is to be found in the reception which our article of last week received. No one has ventured to say, either openly or, as far as we know, privately, that it does not represent the real facts of the situation, and it certainly has caused no resentment amongst the great majority of Tariff Reformers. On the contrary, some of the host convinced and most thoroughgoing exponents of Tariff Reform, and even of Preference, have congratuated us warmly on our attitude. We admit, however, that these Tariff Reformers and Preferentialists were not Tariff Reformers and Preferentialists of the kind who say that it they are forced to choose between Tariff Reform and the Union they will choose Tariff Reform. On the contrary, we have to confess that they are Tariff Reformers and Preferentialists who say, as we say, that they put the Union first. But these, we venture to say, are the men who form the majority of the Tariff Reformers and Preferentialists. Remember, we ourselves remain unshaken in our determination to support even Food-taxers when the Food-taxer is a man who can win a seat for the Union whereas a non-Food-taxer could not do so.

THE PARTY'S "NIGHT OUT."

We must say a word in regard to a note in the "Times" and an article in the "Daily Mail" which have been represented as pointing to some sort of new concordat having been reached between the extreme Tariff Reformers who put Tariff Reform first and the Union second, and the leaders of the bulk of the party. One gathers from the note and article that the Kendal election is to beregarded as a kind of "night out" for the Unionist Party, a wild episode of which people ought to be rather ashamed, and over which the grave and reverendsigniors of the central office shake their heads and say it must never happen again, even though this little peccadillo preserved a vote for the Union. In future we are told, the rule is to be rigidly applied that Unionist candidates must be Tariff Reformers, but need not be Food-taxers. That the bulk of Unionist candidates will be Tariff Reformers and many of them Food-taxers we do not doubt for a moment, for we, of course, fully recognize that in most constituencies it would be altogether inadvisable in the interests of the Union to put up any but wholehearted Tariff Reformers. There will, however, we believe, be a certain number of cases in which the local associations, though their executives unquestionably contain a majority of Tariff Reformers, will, as in Kendal, decide that the candidate most likely to win will be a man like Colonel Weston, i.e., a man who is not a Tariff Reformer or, at any rate, not a very strong one These associations, being determined to win—being determined, that is, to sing well rather than produce their voices in a legitimate manner—will choose such candidates in spite of the fact that they may be unable owing to the compromise with those Tariff Reformers who are Tariff Reformers first and Unionists second, to get the advantage of having their candidates officially recognised. Probably, like James of the Glens in "Kidnapped," the leaders will be obliged to "paper" these exceptional candidates, but there the thing will end. We say without fear of contradiction, that, in the present state of feeling among the bulk of Tariff Reformers, if a local association with all the facts before them determined upon choosing a candidate like Colonel Weston because they thought he could win, none of the group who consider themselves Tariff Reformers first and Unionists afterwards would dare to send down a candidate to split the party, and so produce what the editor of the "Observer" and the "Pall Mall Gazette" has given us to understand is a thing far more to be desired than a victory for the Union, i. e., the defeat of a Unionist who is not absolutely sound on Tariff Reform. The moderate Tariff Reformors mean to win, mean business, and will not allow such reason to the Union.

On the other hand, we may be sure—though we do not believe that the case will arise—that should some association choose a strong Food-taxer to win a doubtful seat, no Unionist Free Trader will be for a moment suggest that he is to be banned by the party or that Unionists are not to vote for him. They will remember that they are Unionists first and Free Traders afterwards. In a word, all this fighting and squabbling at headquarters is but the attempt of some nineteen extremist Tariff Reform members of Parliament, "plus" two editors and a generous contributor or two to party funds, to hold up the whole party and ruin its prospects. It is, of course, thoroughly well means to make it a case of "solvitur ambulando"—solve it by walking to the polling-booths and voting for the Union. Nothing is now going to stop the determination of the Unionist as a whole to save the Union and the Church and to turn out the present Government. They hold their Tariff Reform principles as strongly as ever but as we said last week, they are like the man in Colonel Hay's poem. They are going steady on them till the war is through and they have achieved a victory.

One word more. We shall no doubt be asked in regard to our remarks on the dangers of an Opposition trying to elaborate a constructive policy what we mean to put before the electors and what the Opposition are to talk about. We shall endeavour next week or at the first favourable opportunity to answer this question as to the best way in which to bring home to the country the evil of the present Government.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page* 6.)

friends of all shades of political opinion; it certainly seems to me that they have been keeping out of my way of late. It is a pity, especially in this hot weather when one's temper is apt to be so short, and one is prone to suffer acutely from imaginary grievances.

There are great preparations in train for an attack, or rather a series of attacks on the Public Services Commission when it returns to Calcutta next cold weather. From a local point of view the most important are those which the Police and the Preventive Service are maturing. Both are of the greatest consequence to a large maritime city with a vast, heterogenous population; and both, it is sad to say, are discontented, and with good cause. The Police have the heavier grievance;for, instead of reform they have been the victims of a serious reaction, which has made for a deterioration of morale and "esprit de corps." I am referring to the rank and file. By the new plan devised on the report of the Police Commission, over which Sir Andrew presided, the old superintendents have been done away with, and deputy commissioners brought in from the Imperial Police to take charge of divisions, and wield magesterial powers. These men are mostly boys with no experience of practical police work, at any rate, not the kind of experience useful in a town with a cosmopolitan population. They are therefore wholly at the mercy of their subordinates, that is to say, the inspectors, men who have risen from the ranks, having gone through the whole gamut of police experience in cosmopolitan vice and crime. Now these inspectors, without whom there would be no security of person or property, may never rise higher than their present rank, and never aspire to more salary than 300 rupees a month; and to rise to that rank and pay they must have put in something like twenty years of service. After thirty years they can retire on a pension of Rs. 150 a month. Under the old order a man, who entered the service as a sub-inspector, could, through ability and good conduct, rise to be a superintendent on Rs. 600. At the present moment there is only one of these old style of supe intendents left, namely, Superintendent A. C. Aldridge, who would have been sent to the right about long ago were he not indispensable. He is in charge of the native section of the town, which is the most difficult, and if put in the keeping of one of our callow deputy commissioners, would simply welter in crime. This is openly admitted by the Police Commissioner himself, who will not part with Mr. Aldridge, and yet is powerless to make him a deputy commissioner under Sir Andrew Fraser's precious scheme. Mr. Aldridge is the moving spirit of the plan of campaign which the Calcutta Police intend to execute next October in order to bring their grievances to the notice of the authorities at home. They certainly have the sympathy of the citizens who realise that the present illogical system, if persevered with, will leave Calcutta with an inefficient and corrupt police force. Only natives will in future become sub-inspectors, and then not natives of a desirable class. The Preventive Service are two hundred and fifty strong, the officers are all either Europeans or Anglo-Indians. Their salary depends on the grade in which they are. With a force so numerous such a system leads, inevitably to a serious block in promotion; hence, there are graybeards of twenty years' blameless service, who are still drawing no more than Rs. 200, a month, which is not a living wage for a family in the present day of high prices. There are so many temptations for the Police and the Preventive Service to be dishonest, that it is in the public interest that the rank and file should be paid well enough to be above bribery and corruption.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. G. P. Orr, Chairman of the Board, presiding.

Consideration was given to an application of Messrs. Merwanji, Bana, Dadachanji and Company for the lease of three plots in the Princess-street, on behalf of the proprietors of the Bombay Cloth Market.

The Board resolved to inform the applicants that the price of the land would not be less than Rs. 125 per square yard.

After some discussion the Board postponed the consideration of a letter from the Chairman, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, asking for the first refusal of a plot measuring about 83,000 square yards in scheme V., Dadar-Matunga, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 4-8 per square yard.

Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, who has been touring in the Chhattisgarh fendatory states, arrives at Pachmarhi on the 23rd instant.

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MAIL NOTES.

MISHAP TO A LINER.

Shortly after leaving her berth in the Prince's dock, Glasgow, the Donaldson liner "Cassandra" with nearly a thousand passengers on board for Canada, met with a serious mishap. A strong wind sprang up from the east and the ship was driven bow first into the dock wall. The "Cassandra's" bows were so badly smashed that she had to return to her berth for examination, and it was expected that she would have to be dry-docked for repairs before she could proceed to sea.

LATE LORD PEMBROKE.

The death of the Earl of Pembroke at the Regina Hotel, Rome, where he was staying with the countess and his family, was very sudden. Apparently in good health, he was sitting smoking a cigarette, when he suddenly fell back dead from heart disease. All medical assistance was useless. The body was subsequently removed to the Protestant Cemetery. Telegrams of condolence came pouring in. The first was from the King and Queen.

PARDONED FINANCIER.

After spending five months in Europe in search of health, Mr. Charles W. Morse, the financier who was released from the Federal prison in Atlanta on the theory that he had only a short time to live, has returned to New York from Europe looking much better than when he went away.

"I went to Wiesbaden for treatment," Mr. Morse said, "and the 'cure' did me good. It was very simple, salt water, externally and internally, with special diet. Mr. Morse admitted that he was going into business again, but said that he had no fixed plans as yet.

MARRIAGE OF KHEDIVES DAUGHTER.

Cairo street life has been particularly picturesque, owing to the preparations for the marriage of the Khedive's second daughter with the son of the ex-Grand Vizier, Farid Pasha, which is being feted by the native population here and throughout Egypt. Tourists especially enjoy the effects at night of the illuminated Arab quarters, with their gaily-dressed throngs, gathered about fakirs' booths or crowding the cafes, with their music and dancing. The wedding ceremonies, which take place at Abdin and Koubbeh, will present a brilliant spectacle, in which the Egyptian Army garrisoned at Cairo will prominently figure.

GREAT ART FIND.

Almost unrecognisable under a thick layer of dirt and varnish, an unquestionably authentic and highly important painting by Velasquez has recently been discovered in London. The picture—"The Annunciation to the Shepherds"—is one of the finest works of his early period. It is recorded by Curtis and Stirling-Maxwell, and was for ten years in the middle of last century exhibited at the Louvre. It is now cleaned and brought back to something of its pristine freshness and purity, in the house of the fortunate connoisseur who was able to detect its supreme qualities under the accumulation of grime and dirt but who chooses for the present to remain incognito, though it is to be sincerely hoped that he may be induced to exhibit his treasure for a time at some London gallery.

SOUTH AFRICAN BUDGET.

During the debate in the Union House of Assembly upon the Budget, Sir Edgar Walton strongly condemned the increase in expenditure and gave figures showing that the total expenditure in 1907-8 was £21,898,000, while for 1913-14 it would be £28,057,000. The ordinary expenditure, apart from railways and interest, had increased by £2,217,000. Sir Edgar complained that the increase in the wealth of the country was in no wise commensurate with the increase in expenditure. He moved an amendment referring the Estimates back to the Government in order that revenue and expenditure might be made to balance. Mr. Merriman joined with Sir Edgar Walton in deploring the disproportionate dependence of the country on the mining industry. He also criticised the Government on the score of extravagance, declaring that he would refuse to listen to any proposal for taxation until the expenditure was reduced. Sir Edgar Walton's amendment was rejected by forty-nine votes to thirty-five.

RAN AWAY FROM A THRONE.

Quietly, without any show, the funeral took place at Manchester of a man with a romantic history. He died a corporation sanitary inspector, but once he was a king and the favourite of a Sultan. He had run away from a throne and a dusky bride to settle in a Manchester suburb for the very good reason that he had a wife waiting at home. He was Captain Philip Henry Nicholls, a bluff and hearty Devonshire man, whose most amazing experiences were in the Sulu Islands, in the Eastern Archipelago, where the local Sultan—His Highness Hayi Mohammed Johmafai Kiram—gave him a sword studded with diamonds and conferred upon him the title of "Datto," the highest in the islands. The Sultan offered him an island to rule over, which Captain Nicholls accepted, but a grave difficulty arose soon afterwards when the ruler presented him with one of his daughters for a bride. There was Mrs. Nicholls at home; so the captain renounced his kingdom and his throne and sailed away. The islanders, resenting the snub, attacked the schooner, but without doing any damage.

MUSICAL COMEDY IN PARIS.

Full of pretty scenes, bright and catchy music and all that goes to make the successful musical comedy, "La Chaste Suzanne," the French adaptation of "The Girl in the Taxi," promises to win as great a triumph at the Theatre Apollo, Paris, as its English counterpart is doing in London. The story of the piece has been given the requisite French atmosphere and the complications which ensue from perfectly possible accidents cause much mirth among the audience, who where obviously delighted with several of the vocal numbers. The comedy is beautifully mounted and the scene in which the various people in M. and Mme. Aubrais's house leave late at night, each with a little electric torch to light the way in the dark is something new and the occasions for much by-play. Mme. Bella Alkins, who takes the part of Suzanne, makes the character extraordinarily real and engaging. Her performance throughout is one of the best and she radiates a brightness and vim at all her comings and goings which goes far to make the play enjoyable.

SUFFRAGETTES BANNED.

UNITED STATES ACTION.

TWO LONDON' MEETINGS INTERRUPTED.

A British suffragette has been refused permission to land in the United States. This is the first time that the United States authorities have taken such action and it is peculiarly interesting in view of the suggestion made by Lord Robert Cecil in the House of Commons that suffragettes should be deported.

A New York correspondent cables that Miss Florence Ward of Birmingham arrived at Boston on the Ivernia and was debarred from landing by the immigration authorities because she had served a sentence of four months' imprisonment for having taken part in a suffragette window-smashing crusade in London. This is the first time that the United States authorities have taken action against English suffragettes under the provisions of the law debarring immigrants who have committed a crime involving moral turpitude. Miss Ward was given a hearing before the Special Board of Inquiry, and declared that her offence was political and involved no moral turpitude. The New York newspapers say that she expressed approval of the recent outrage at the house which Mr. Lloyd George contemplated purchasing at Walton Heath.

SCENES IN HYDE PARK.

A Scotland Yard official was present on March 30 at the meeting of the Women's Freedom League in Hyde Park. There was a large force of police present, but though there was continuous interruption the crowd on the whole was good-tempered, and no personal violence was offered to the women. There were present on the wagonette, which was drawn up on the green, Miss Murray, Miss Hare, Miss Clark Newton, Mrs. Tippett, and Miss Reid. A crowd of some 2,000 people gathered round the platform, and was distinctly unsympathetic. Mr. John Scurr, representing the Dockers' Union, was met with shouts of "Dockers' wives don't want the vote," and spoke under a constant fire of interruption.

Miss Murray announced that at the International Congress of Women's Suffrage Societies, which is to be held at Budapest in June, and will be attended by 54 delegates, "a Chinese woman M.P." will be present. "So," she commented, "the women of China are ahead of England." Shouts of "Ching ching" followed, and chimes of "Sit down, sit down" were chanted with monotonous regularity. Miss Murray openly declared that the militant attitude of the Women's Freedom League. "We are going to resist the law, she said, until it recognises our right to a voice in the making of the law. She assured her audience that women would get the vote, and was met with loud cries of dissension. At the close of the meeting the police surrounded the wagonette, but the crowd quickly melted away, and the speakers went away without demonstration.

The suffragettes at Hampstead also had a hostile reception. Taking advantage of their experience two weeks ago, when they encountered so violent a reception that their meeting was broken up by the police before it had started, the meeting was announced for 11.30 in the morning. As many as a thousand people gathered, but advance scouts reported that a meeting would be impossible, and information was given out secretly that the meetings would take place at 3.30 in the afternoon. A few Hampstead residents who, though they do not sympathise with militant propaganda, are determined to preserve the right of free speech, formed a voluntary bodyguard in the afternoon. As the meeting was unexpected there was nobody about. Miss Margaret Wright, of Kilburn, opened the proceedings, and in a very few minutes curious people came running up from all directions, a cordon of police arrived, and the cart was soon surrounded by an unsympathetic crowd several hundred strong.

Interruptions began, cries of "Sit down!" and "Enough for you!" were heard, and the list of militant misdeeds was shouted out by various members of the throng. Miss Wright, by the aid of a vigorous voice, managed to deliver a half-hour's dissertation when she was advised by her supporters to stop as trouble was feared. A company of omnibus drivers who were enjoying a holiday were responsible for a fire of amusing interruptions writes a "Standard" representative. "Why does the Government treat us women in such an underhanded and unjust manner?" asked the speaker. "Because you don't behave yourselves," said to the driver, to the immense delight of the crowd.

"I say," interrupted a driver during a lull in the hubbub, "I asked my missus once if she didn't want to vote, and do you know what she said? She said: 'Go away, and don't bother me. I'm busy washing!'" (laughter). The meeting was nearly wrecked by the statement that "You men would be ashamed of us suffragetes if we stopped burning houses." The speaker was overwhelmed with a roar of "No! no!" "Shame to say it!" "Never!" "Try it!" and the like. One driver declared that when he could find a woman who could drive a motor omnibus through the Strand and Fleet-street without killing anybody he would be willing to give her a vote. "But she couldn't do it," he added; "why, no woman knows her mind for two minutes together"—a remark that was greeted with roars of laughter. "It is such a joke for us to come here," said the speaker. "Yes, the biggest joke England has ever seen!" came the reply. "But we're out to damage property, and we mean to keep on," she continued defiantly, and once more she was saved from the threatening violence of the crowd by another witty retort. "Very well," said a driver," I wish you would just come down where I live. I won't do anything to you: I'll just let the missus out!" and the anger of the crowd was turned at once into irresistible laughter.

MISS PANKHURST IN PARIS.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst is not wasting her time in Paris. Every week she gives lectures in the different quarters of the city. She held a meeting a day or so ago in the studio of an American painter who is a sympathiser with the cause. Miss Pankhurst spoke for nearly two hours to an audience composed of English and American women, who gave her a good reception.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay city reported from 6 a.m. on the 21st April, to 6 a.m. on the 22nd April :—

	Attacks	Deaths.
Total.....	36	23
Total mortality for to-day from all causes	...	118
Small-P x	2	3

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In the course of the genial address which Sir William Robertson Nicoll delivered the other day at the meeting of the Bookseller's Provident Institution, he alluded to the influence of Mrs. Macaulay in introducing novel reading into the household of her husband, the severe Zachary, and commented on the fact that part of the favourite reading of the young Thomas Macaulay was the fiction of Mrs. Meeke. "Now," said Sir William addressing the booksellers, "I want to make a little request. I have been hunting about all my life for a novel by Mrs. Meeke, and have never been able to find it. If any of you happen to hear of such a production, I hope you will by the first post and if necessary by telegram, let me know."

Now it is no reproach to anyone not to have read any of novels of the Mrs. Meeke, but an odd thing is that the novels are less a mystery than the personality of the writer herself. So long ago as 1855 a contributor to Notes and Queries wrote asserting as if it were matter of common knowledge that the novels written under the pseudonyur "Gabrieile" were by Mrs. Meeke; asking whether "Mrs. Meeke" itself were not a pseudenym, and, in any case, begging for any possible information about that author. From that day to this there has been no answer but conjecture, so that one thing at least Mrs. Meeke has in common with Shakspere: that while others abide our question, she is free. Her literary character, on the other hand, can be partly recovered from the books she wrote, and from them it appears that she was one of a class of authors, common enough at all times who are watchers of the gilded vane. If any book makes a hit they fellow it up with an imitation; if there is no such book they fall back upon a conventional type and work in any theme which may be occupying the public mind. Such writers are dear to the publishers in proportion to their adaptability and skill, for they do not out of an internal urgency compose books after their own fancy whether the public fancy them or not, but aim as level as the cannon to its blank, at the popular taste to the advantage of author and publisher. Now the limitations of Mrs. Meeke are written in every book she produced, but she could open a story with a striking scene, unfold a simple plot in a consecutive narrative, devise an ingenious incident or so and even strike out a lifelike character, and, finally, she could make all end with wedding bells. That she made her fortune is not to be believed. The time had not yet come when such a novelist as Ouida could complain that she had never received more than £1,600 for a single book, and in days when the £800 which Mrs. Radcliffe got for "The Italian" was holding the record until the advent of the Waverleys fortunes were not made in the business of novel-writing. Nevertheless that she must have been successful is proved both by the fact that many of her readers were highly intelligent people and by the fertility of her production. She began in 1795 with "Count Blancard, or the Prejudiced Judge" and by 1823, when she produced "What Shall Be Shall Be." she had written 17 novels, some in three, some in four, and some even in five volumes, while if she really were "Gabrielle" she produced seven more in four volumes and one in three. A total output of 25 novels, each on the scale on which novels were then written, proves that Mrs. Meeke found the task of writting worth her while.

No one in these days expects much fresh light on the authoress of "Emma" and "Northanger Abbey," but the book "Jane Austen," by the Messrs. Austen-Leigh, which Smith Elder promise us, will be interesting as written by kinsfolk, and will, along with Mr. J. E. Austen-Leigh's "Memoir" and Lord Brabourne's "Letters," be a source of authentic information, whether important or not. In the meantime the latter two books are the only ones that really count. To the memoir writers, on the other hand, Miss Austen has decidedly brought luck, and much of their work is of good quality. Miss Constance Hill's "Jane Austen and her Friends" in addition to merits of its own, works in a certain amount, limited both in quality and importance, of unpublished matter; there is critical discernment and literary knowledge in Mr. W. H. Helm's "Jane Husten and Her Country-house Comedy," while Mr. Mitton, in his "Jane Austen and Her Times," gives a good view of the social conditions of the novelist's age. Good monorgraphs, on the other hand, are few. The volume by Canon Beeching for the "English Men of Letters" was withdrawn before publication, and perhaps. for a biographical and critical introduction to the novels, the best thing we have is Goldwin Smith's contribution to the "Great Writers" series.

Everyone who interested in Doctor Johnson is interested in the lady whose ministrations "soothed twenty years of a life radically wretched," and Mr. C. H. Hughes's volume on Mrs. Thrale, which Messrs. Longmans are to issue soon, will be all the more welcome that it is founded on the unpublished "Thraliana." The "Thraliana" it will be remembered, was a diary kept by Mrs. Thrale during the period covered by the years 1776-1809. Johnson alludes to it in a letter in 1777, in which he recommends the diarist to note things down at the time they occur, to be careful to fix in the dates, and not to exclude the painful or disagreeable events, because it is they which "make the variegation of existence"; the result, he predicts, posterity will find "a very curious collection." Of this "collection" Hayward had a certain limited use for the purpose of his "Autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi," but he had to be content with such extracts from the manuscript as the owner at that time thought fit to communicate to him. The bulk of it was deemed "of too private and delicate a character to be submitted to strangers." Mr. Hughes has been more fortunate. He has been permitted to collect from the original enough matter to make up a volume which, under the title "Mrs. Piozzi's "Thraliana," will be of interest to all who desire the better acquaintance of one who, although she went her own way in the matter of her second marriage, was yet one of Johnson's greatest benefactresses.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere."

BRIEF AND PITHY.

CLUB CONVERSATION.

The London club is remarkable for its silences, its cold silences. The playwright Barrie (says the "Argonaut") frequented the Athenæum a long time without exchanging a syllable with a single fellow-member, and then, one afternoon, overcome with loneliness over his tea in the library, he ventured to address a remark upon the weather to an old fellow who sat before the fire with the "Times." But the old fellow, instead of answering Barrie's remark, put down the "Times" drew forth his handkerchief, and burst into sobs. "Why," said Barrie puzzled and moved "Why, what's the matter?" The old fellow looked at Barrie tenderly, and, his eyes swimming in tears, he answered. "Oh, my dear sir, I have been a member of this club for thirty-seven years, and your kind words are the first that have ever been addressed to me within these walls."

"DES MOTS A PARIS."

At one of the last meetings of the Paris City Council (writes the "Pall Mall Gazettee" correspondent), M Gelez complained vehemently that the credits of the new loan for a million and a half sterling appeared to be reserved for special quarters of the city, to the detriment of all the others.

Que voulez-vous, mon cher collegue," replied M. Deville, chairman of the committee, "the 'elect' are many, the 'called' are few."

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

I had often heard a man describe himself as an "American citizen" writes G. M. in the "Manchester Guardian,' but the phrase never struck me so forcibly as it did last week. It was on the boat for Dieppe. The steward came round to warn passengers to get ready for land. He also took occasion to ascertain our nationality, asking "What subject are you? British subject? French subject" and so on. At last he came to an American passenger with the question, "And yours—whose subject are you? I ain't a subject" was his indignant reply. "I ain't anybody's subject. I am an American citizen!" And he looked it.

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR M.P.'S.

A stock of handkerchiefs has been purchased for the use of French deputies (says the "Daily Mail" Paris correspondent). Whenever a member has forgotten his handkerchief he will only have to ask an usher for one. There will be no fee, and if the deputy forgets to return the handkerchief nothing will be said.

THEATRICAL GUILLOTINE.

A little incident which was not in the text of "The Bill," Mrs. Cornwallis West's political play, occurred at the close of the first night performance at the Royalty (says the "Glasgow News"). After witnessing the defeat of his Universal Suffrage Bill in the Commons, Mr. Lamson's few words about its future, which he spoke in the Ladies' Gallery, were cut short—guillotined by the too rapid descent of the curtain. The little contretemps served to add a touch of realism to the climax of the play which tickled not a few of the audience.

THE NEXT DOOR NEIGHBOUR.

A lady living alone in a small house in a Liverpool suburb, chatting with the wife of her next door neighbour (says the "Liverpool Post,") happened to remark that she was going to a party that evening and would not be returning till late.

However, as the day wore on, she developed a bad headache, determined not to go, and finally fell asleep in an armchair by the fire dying down, she put the poker in, but did not otherwise move.

Presently she thought she heard a peculiar noise in the hall. Going out, she saw, to her horror, a hand through the letter-box manipulating a piece of bent wire and almost reaching the knob of the latch. Quietly taking the poker out of the fire, she stole again into the hall, and put the now red-hot end against that hand.

Utterly unnerved, she went next door, but the wife, who answered her ring, was herself in too great a state of agitation to listen to her neighbour. "My husband has just burned his hand very badly," she explained.

The next morning when she returned to her home, the house next door was empty, and only then did she realise what the coincidence of that burnt hand involved.

CHIVALRY OF THE POOR.

Mr Deakin, formerly Prime Minister of Australia, when asked what had most impressed him when in London for the Coronation, replied (according to the "Adelaide Register") :—

"One night I had been to a great function. It was midnight. I was making my way home, and I turned aside into a narrow, dark alley. There on the doorstep I saw a little lad, aged about twelve, with his arm around a little girl of three. The lad had taken off his coat and wrapped it around the child, and with his cap he had covered her feet."

RAINING RICE.

One evening recently, says the "Central News", the Chinese in Shanghai had good reason to believe that a miracle was happening. It rained rice! From ten o'clock at night until well after midnight groups of Chinese were on their knees scraping together the grain which, like a gift from the gods, fell in little showers.

The explanation of the miracle was that some miles away the roof of a granary had been swept off by a typhoon, and the grain had been whirled for miles by the air agency, to fall in showers when and where the force of the wind abated.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COL. H. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1913.

274. Parade.—The Machine Gun Section of "A" Company will parade at headquarters to-day, Wednesday the 23rd instant, at 7 a.m. Dress. Mufti.

275. Inspection.—The Machine Gun Sections of "A" and "G" Cos. will parade on the Maidan in front of headquarters at 7-30 a. m. on Monday the 28th instant for inspection by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki, without rifles.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B.V.R.

LITTLE SPELLS of fever, Little Chills so bland,
Make the mighty graveyard and the angel band,
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC taken now and then,
Keeps a man healthy in a fever den.
Of all chemists and stores India—MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

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DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL. I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimnal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

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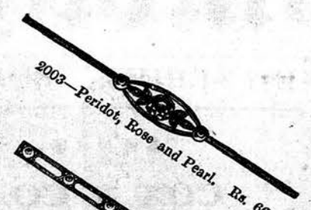

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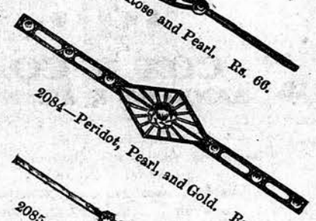

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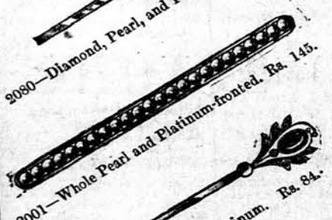

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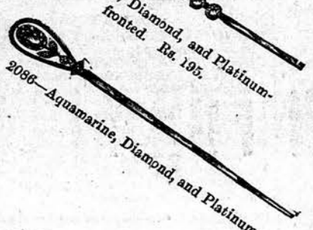

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